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Pages

GOVERNMENT USE OF EXPERIMENTAL COAL MINES URGED

Union Official Asks Investigators
to Indorse Ferry Plan, so
That the Public May Learn
What It Costs to Mine Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That the government can and should acquire and operate experimental coal mines is contended by Thomas Kennedy, president of District No. 7, United Mine Workers of America, in a statement laid before the anthracite coal commission in Scranton, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

Instead of putting this forward as a bold or radical scheme, Mr. Kennedy finds an analogy and precedent in the operation of experimental farms and the building of experimental roads by the Department of Agriculture. Such action by the government, he declares, would let the public know the basic facts about mining management, equipment and profits. This is known as the "Ferry plan," taking its name from Neal Ferry, named by President Wilson to represent the miners on the anthracite coal commission, who first proposed it at the recent tri-district convention of anthracite miners held at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Commission's Indorsement Sought

That convention approved and advanced the plan and the anthracite coal commission is now asked to incorporate in its decision to present a recommendation to President Wilson that the government go into the coal mining business. Lest the operators fear this would mean a step toward the nationalization of all mines, Mr. Kennedy said he believed the adoption of the plan would be the best insurance against nationalization, if the operators cooperated in the experiment and profited by the lessons learned therefrom. His statement to the commission was in part as follows:

"The controversy in this case as to the character of evidence properly to be laid before the commission and as to the reliability of data and statistics submitted by either side impels me to call the commission's attention to the Ferry plan for governmental acquisition and operation of experimental mines and to urge that the commission incorporate in its decision a recommendation to the President of the United States that the government adopt and carry out the Ferry plan."

"The time has come when the public must know the exact truth about the basic facts of mining—management, equipment, costs and profits—if we are to hope for stability in the industry and a square deal for the mine workers and the consumers of coal."

Official Figures Vary

"After 30 years of investigations the government itself does not know the first thing about mining—the cost of getting out one ton of coal. Mr. Ferry showed that official figures varied from \$1.25 to \$7.80 a ton, and he gave in detail the basis of his own calculations as a practical miner that the miner gets 69 cents for each ton of coal. When this coal sells at \$12.75 a ton, or even as high as \$14.50, both miners and consumers justly become suspicious of the whole industry, and accordingly he suggested that the government should take over four anthracite mines and one coal washery in order that a practical experiment can be conducted to ascertain the exact costs of producing and marketing a ton of coal in small, medium and large veins. I add to that the suggestion that a like experiment be made in the bituminous coal industry. Both the United Mine Workers of America and the operators should be represented in the management of such experimental mines, but absolute control should lie in the government, so that there could be no question as to the impartiality and reliability of the results reported from time to time."

The Ferry plan would cost the government nothing, for the money invested would be returned to the treasury in profits on coal produced and marketed."

LIBERAL VICTORY CONFIRMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—The elections to the Danish lower house which were necessitated on account of alterations to the constitutional law in connection with the reunion of Schleswig to Denmark, have confirmed the victory gained by the Liberals and Conservatives over the radical parties in April last. The Liberals and Conservatives secured 81 seats against the Radicals and Socialists 58. The new elections, in which the population of Schleswig will participate will take place on July 13.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The conference at Genoa adopted by 65 votes against 5, a proposal for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week abroad. The British delegate declared that the reform could not be adopted immediately in England, because it would lead to a slowing down in ship-building.

NONPARTISAN LEAD TO BE CONTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The Nonpartisan League in North Dakota, having triumphed once more in the Republican primary of June 30, faces still another fight in the fall election to retain its hold on the reins of government in the State.

The forces opposed to the league will not cease their battle, and the result will be an unusually complex situation in the fall election. The fact that the majority of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier for the Republican nomination, over William Lanker, the independent Republican candidate, is not so large as the Democratic vote cast in the primary adds to the determination of the anti-league forces to wage a vigorous battle in the fall.

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NEW OUTBREAK IN MEXICO REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—State Department advices from the United States Embassy at Mexico City told of new outbreaks against the de facto government of Mexico, the reports asserting that Gen. Francisco J. Mugica, who was defeated for governor in the State of Michoacan, had rebelled, and that the State of Chiapas was in open rebellion.

It was also said that a number of officers formerly on the staff of Gen. Pablo Gonzales were in prison on the charge of plotting against the present government.

Partisans of General Gonzales have figured prominently in the news of late. General Gonzales himself is supposed to be in or near Monterey, near which city several revolts have recently been reported, one of them led by his nephew, Gen. Ricardo Gonzales.

The defection of Pablo Gonzales was the immediate cause of the fall of Venustiano Carranza, and the de facto government some weeks ago made it known that he would probably be offered some honorary post that would take him out of the country. This position now appears to be that of Ambassador to France, but General Gonzales has not said that he would accept it.

A Gonzales appointee as Governor of Coahuila was jailed recently, the charge against him not being given.

General Gonzales, who has the doubtful distinction of having never won a battle, is considered a politician rather than a military man, and though he is connected, in unconfirmed rumors, with several outbreaks of recent date, it is not expected he will openly oppose the de facto government, so long, at least, as it can cope with the situation.

The view of representatives here of the de facto government is that the revolting generals, five of whom are now said to be in the field, are disgruntled because opportunities for graft are fewer under the new regime than under that of Mr. Carranza. They give the same explanation of the reported filibustering expedition of some 800 Carranzistas, said to be organizing somewhere in Texas for the purpose of receiving some of their past perquisites.

At the State Department yesterday it was said the protest of Miss Julia Carranza has been addressed to an individual in the department, and had not yet officially been brought to the department's attention.

Oil Rights in Mexico

Decree to Be Issued Soon by the Provisional President

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which nationalizes petroleum deposits, will be sustained theoretically, but all decrees issued by former President Carranza prejudicing prior rights to petroleum owners will be abrogated by a presidential decree to be issued soon. Adolfo de la Huerta, provisional President, made this statement while conversing with foreign correspondents here on Thursday night.

Oil men will be given the right to preempt petroleum claims within five years, but, once preemption is made, they will have an indefinite time within which to drill, the provisional President said. He made it clear that these were his present views, which might possibly be changed after conferring with the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor and after hearing lawyers for oil interests and his own attorneys in joint debate on the subject.

Discussing a Washington dispatch of July 7, which stated that petroleum interests were dealing with the same sub-officials who attempted to confiscate property under the Carranza regime, the provisional President declared that the government would accept the opinions of these sub-officials when they were within the law, but would not allow former Carranza officials, nor new incumbents, to influence his action illegally.

Letish Help Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—The special correspondent at Kovno

CRITICAL STATE OF THE POLISH FORCES

Line Broken by General Budyenny's Cavalry and Army
Pushed Back Beyond Original
Line of the Spring Offensive

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The situation of the Polish Army is becoming increasingly serious, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a high military authority on Friday. Last week it was holding practically the identical line from which the spring offensive was begun. The line, however, was forced by General Budyenny's cavalry on either side of the Novograd Volensk, units of this corps penetrating as far west as Koretz.

The Bolsheviks, following up closely, have now occupied Shepevka Junction and also Rovno, where they claim to have taken 1000 prisoners, two armored trains, two tanks, two heavy guns and other matériel.

In inquiry in Polish quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed on Friday that, despite reports to the contrary, the Polish retreat has in no way developed into a rout, but is being carried out in a methodical and orderly manner. In most cases hours have elapsed between the Polish forces leaving a situation or town and the enemy arriving, a case in point being the evacuation of Rovno, when it was not till 16 hours after the last Polish soldiers had left that the enemy cavalry entered the town, thereby enabling the retreating army to gain possession of the bulk of the ammunition and stores.

Official Polish circles frankly admitted to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that two armored trains fell into the enemy's hands, but very little foodstuffs or ammunition.

The crops that, of necessity, were left behind, were destroyed as far as possible and the stores of grain hidden. Thus along the whole front the Bolsheviks have obtained little in the way of food. The object of the retirement along the whole front is to shorten and straighten their lines.

A 60-Mile Retreat

In the center, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, the retreat will be to a depth of about 60 miles, and will involve the abandonment of Minsk, and the line which the Poles are about to take up starts in the north from the River Dvina, east of Dvinsk, which is held by the Letts, thence southwest and south in order to protect the lateral railway Dvinsk-Vilna-Baranovitch; from there west to Kovno on the Warsaw-Kiev railway, going on to the River Zbruch, which marks the boundary between Podolia and Eastern Galicia.

Peasants and students are flocking to the colors, all distinction of class and political party being swamped in the intense desire to save the country. Even the Socialists, who, till recently, were against the war, have now joined hands with their former political opponents in the universal determination to rid the country of the enemy.

General Haller, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is organizing a volunteer force. His well-known ability was fully demonstrated while in command of the Polish forces in France.

In South Russia the situation on General Wrangel's right flank is obscure, but at one time his troops occupied Nogaisk, and are still east of Berdiansk.

Bolshevik Generals Disturbed

The Bolsheviks now claim to have retaken Nogaisk. General Wrangel's offensive has considerably disturbed the Bolshevik higher command, which has been compelled to divert against him reinforcements intended for the Polish front.

The situation in Georgia has undergone little change. The British troops are evacuating Batum with the intention of handing the town over to Georgia. A Bolshevik mission of 70 under Mr. Kyrov, arrived at Tiflis on June 20. The Georgian Government has protested vainly at the size of the mission, but more members continue to arrive. Both the Georgian Government and the people appear to be opposed to Bolshevikism.

Azerbaijani reports indicate that the Russian Bolsheviks are now firmly in the saddle. A sailor named Pankratov, said to be entirely in Nicholas Lenin's confidence, is in charge of the mission for combating counter-revolutions. Soviet money is being made obligatory legal tender, side by side with Azerbaijani notes. Oil fields have been nationalized and all commodities requisitioned. A number of counter-revolutionaries have been imprisoned, including the former assistant Minister of War, who, it is said, having opened the frontier to the Bolsheviks in return for the promise of appointment of War Minister on arrival of the invaders, became their bitter opponent when he failed to receive the reward of his treachery. The Tartar army and people are powerless to shake off the yoke of the Russians. Meanwhile the Armenian situation has improved.

Letish Help Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—The special correspondent at Kovno

of the "Berlingske Tidende" states on Friday that on July 6 a Polish division at Dukstal sent a request to the Lithuanian forces on the other side of the demarcation lines for support in the fight against Bolshevism, and proposed that the conflict regarding the towns of Grodno and Vilna should be the subject of negotiations between the Polish and Lithuanian national assemblies.

The Poles also asked Livonia to occupy positions which they had been forced to evacuate in the Dvina district, and to collect war matériel left by the Poles. It is reported that the Letts have crossed the Dvina and are operating in the direction of Skud Zelyno.

Polish Disorganization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Friday).—Fugitives from the Ukraine stated on Thursday that the Polish armies are totally disorganized and even the leaders are doubtful of holding back the enemy. The Ukrainian people are attacking the Polish stragglers in revenge for the alleged Polish terrorism.

BRITISH DEBATE ON THE DYER DECISION

Parliament Indorses Censure by
Army Council Upon General
Dyer for His Stern Repression
of the Riots at Amritsar, India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—The government's policy regarding the dismissal of Gen. R. E. H. Dyer from all further employment on account of his action at the Amritsar riots in India was upheld in the House of Commons on Thursday night, after a long debate, by a majority of 201 against the resolution to reduce the vote for a contribution toward the cost of the department of the Secretary of State for India.

Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, said that the whole matter turned upon the question of whether the doctrine of terrorism was to be applied to the Government of India. If that were agreed to, everything that General Dyer did would be justified. "Once you are entitled to have regard neither to the intentions nor to the conduct of a particular gathering, but to shoot and to go on shooting with all the horrors that were involved, in order to teach somebody else a lesson, you are embarking upon terrorism to which there is no end."

He stated that there were 37 instances of firing during the terrible, dangerous disturbances of last year in India, and the government had approved of 36 cases, and only censured one case. Mr. Montagu continued: "However good the motive, I believe that it infringed the idea which our Indian Empire has been built upon."

Speaking of the alternative to terrorism, which the House of Commons had supported until this day, he said: "It is up to us to put the coping stone on the glorious work which England has accomplished in India by leading India to complete free partnership in the British Commonwealth; to say to India: 'We hold British lives sacred, but we hold Indian lives sacred, too.'"

Sir Edward Carson made a strong plea for General Dyer, who had had 34 years' service without blemish upon his record, and stated that he had not obtained a fair trial. Officers must be upheld or they would never get officers to carry out their duties. Winston S. Churchill upheld the action of the Army Council, and explained and justified the decision of the Cabinet, and Herbert H. Asquith followed with a speech in favor of the government, concluding: "For my part, so far as I can command any authority or confidence among others in this House, it is an occasion on which I ask my honorable friends to give their hearty support to the government in the course which they have taken."

R. S. Gwynne said that Mr. Churchill's error of judgment in Galipoli resulted in disaster, while General Dyer's error of judgment, according to the report of the commission, was at any rate successful. As for Mr. Montagu, he had misinformed the House and had repeated things which were not true, his sympathies being with those who were opposed to law and order in India. No one ought to know better than the Secretary of State for India that the man who was more responsible for these disturbances than any one else in India was Mahatma Gandhi. The Hunter commission's reports proved that Mr. Gandhi had started on foot this passive resistance movement, which led to the riots and disturbances.

Mrs. Besant had said people who committed arson and assaulted women did so with the name of Mr. Gandhi upon their lips. Posters had been displayed urging people to enlist in Mr. Gandhi's army and to leave off dealings with Englishmen. In face of these facts Mr. Montagu speaks of Mr. Gandhi as a great and distinguished Indian, and Mr. Gandhi is still at large free to go about India still further trying to spread pernicious doctrines. "If the right honorable gentleman is Mr. Gandhi's friend, he has no right to be Secretary of State for India."

Mr. Gwynne concluded by saying that the most graceful thing Mr. Montagu could do would be to resign. The result of the vote, however, showed that the House was in favor of the action of the government in dismissing General Dyer.

MOVEMENT FOR THE "OPEN SHOP"

American Federation of Labor
Secretary Says the Campaign
Is Nation-Wide and Is Backed
By Many Millions of Dollars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Mr. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement charging that business men in New York City alone are financing to the extent of \$5,000,000 a campaign for forcing the "open shop" in that locality, yesterday, focused attention on what he characterized as a nationwide campaign, possibly backed by hundreds of millions of dollars, to break the organized Labor movement in the United States.

Labor men in less prominent positions have called attention previously to the activity of business interests in various parts of the country along this line. The movement appears to have originated in the Pacific northwest, notably in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, following the general strikes in those cities last year, and to have been taken up rapidly by chambers of commerce and similar organizations, first in southern California, notably San Diego, and in cities of the southwestern states. The sponsors of the campaign allude to it as the "open shop" or "American plan."

New York "Open Shop" Campaign

Mr. Morrison asserts that enormous sums of money are being raised to fight union labor, in all parts of the country. The "open shop" campaign in New York City is being carried on by the New York Citizens Transportation Committee and the Merchants Association. Longshoremen are on strike there for higher wages. Their present pay is 65 cents an hour, an amount insufficient, they say, to support their families. The merchants have organized an independent trucking company, under a former army expert in transportation, who is said to be enlisting former soldiers and non-union men to haul freight which union teamsters have refused to handle.

Mr. Morrison charged that the transport situation in New York City was being made a pretext for starting a general campaign against unions in that locality. The presidents of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central railroads he mentioned as implicated in the program and as having turned over \$1,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 fund. Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, is said to have contributed \$500,000. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Illinois, was also named by Mr. Morrison as a leader in the fight.

Conditions Contrasted

"The union shop is democracy in industry," says a statement by Mr. Morrison. "The right of employees to bargain collectively, to have a voice in working conditions, is recognized. In the non-union shop, this democracy is unknown. Paternalism and autocracy are the rule. The employer is absolute. He is the sole judge of working conditions. He sets hours and wages and tells the employees they may accept same or quit their employment. If the worker quits, and suffering to his wife and children result, the employer calls this 'freedom of contract.'"

"The employer dislikes the term 'non-union shop' so he refers to his plant as 'open shop.' While talking about the tyranny of the unions," Mr. Morrison asserts, "these employers attempt to conceal their own."

The United States Chamber of Commerce recently sent out for a referendum a statement on Labor problems, the substance of which was a

declaration for the "open shop," which, according to Mr. Morrison, is a shop closed against union men, in which the employer merely keeps enough union men to say he has an open shop.

In St. Louis, Missouri, it was announced yesterday, builders have declared that they will employ no more union men.

The powerful organizations of employers, including the National Association of Manufacturers, are endeavoring to crush organized Labor, according to Labor men, who recall the stubborn attitude of the employers' group at the President's industrial conference last fall as foreshadowing the present alleged campaign against union labor.

GERMANS AT SPA ACCEPT DEMANDS MADE BY ALLIES

Allied Statesmen Criticized for
Enforcing Terms Which May
Imperil German Stability and
Not Seeking Reconciliation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spa

SPA, Belgium (Friday).—Though the Germans decided to sign the Allied protocol calling for their disarmament, they did not do so without a most serious protest, which is equivalent to saying that, only if they are compelled to execute its provisions will they carry it out.

The scene at the Villa de la Fraunce this morning, when the culminating moment of the drama, which has been working up to this climax all the week, was reached, was animated. Crowds of officials and press men stood outside the Kaiser's old residence, waiting for the expected announcement, for, until the final moment, there was still a doubt whether the conference would break up in consequence of the German refusal.

As a fact, Mr. Gessler, the German War Minister, whose resignation has been rumored for two days, did not himself sign, leaving the task to Constantine Fehrenbach, the Chancellor, Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, General von Seeckt, the Chief of Staff, and a French delegate informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there could now be little doubt that he has withdrawn from office rather than sign the new military conditions. This may precipitate a crisis in the Reichstag, with incalculable results.

RISING BY ANFU PARTY IN CHINA

Force Under Tuan Chi-Jui, Former
Premier and Minister of
War, Reported Advancing Upon
Pao Ting Fu, Near Peking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Legation at Peking, China, yesterday informed the State Department that the Anfu Party, headed by Tuan Chi-Jui, former Premier and Minister of War, and Gen. Hsu Shu-Tseng, formerly Vice-Minister of War, has risen against the President of China following his dismissal of Gen. Hsu Shu-Tseng.

The President of China is said to have drafted mandates degrading Gen. Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, and dismissing Gen. Wu Pei-fu, who is subjected to a court-martial. A force under Tuan Chi-Jui is now reported advancing upon Pao Ting Fu to attack Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu. Pao Ting Fu is about 30 miles south of Peking.

President Conditions Foreshadowed

The Anfu Party is the military and conservative party in China, and its attitude on the Shantung question has been so violently out of harmony with that of the majority of the Chinese people and that of Nationalist sentiment that the present condition has not been unexpected. It was foreshadowed as long ago as February, when the Anfu Party forced the resignation of two ministers who had refused point blank to accept the party's dictation in the matter of Shantung.

It was said then that the danger to China was largely from the Anfu Party under General Tuan, who has even been accused of treason by the Nationalists. He is considered strongly pro-Japanese and the Anfu Party has exhibited marked leanings in favor of the Japanese. The party, however, had strongly intimated itself at Peking, but its reactionary rule was bitterly resented by the Chinese patriots.

Japanese Influence

Early in March pressure was being brought by the Anfu Party it was said, to force the resignation of the ministry, which had not proved wholly subservient to party domination. Coincidentally the difficulties between north and south China, which had appeared to be on the verge of removal again, became prominent. The military Anfu Party continued to arouse strong popular resentment, and it was reported that anti-Militarist leagues had been formed in eight provinces.

It has been the feeling of certain Chinese Nationalists that Japan was active in both the northern and southern government to keep China divided and weak and that General Tuan, in particular, and the Anfu Party, were controlled by Japanese influences.

German Voice Protest

This morning the Germans began by protesting that the Allied demands were unreasonable, impossible of fulfillment, and particularly directing their attention to the Allied sanctions set out in the propositions, namely, further occupation of German territory if conditions of disarmament were not executed. They declared that it was not for the Germans to sign such clauses, which merely concerned the Allies.

If the Allies thought fit, they could employ whatever measures they chose, whether legal or illegal, but it was too much to expect Germany to indorse such sanctions. Moreover, it was an alteration of the Treaty, which, according to the constitution of Germany, would have to be voted by the Reichstag before it could be binding.

Mr. Lloyd George, the allied spokesman, pointed out that the Treaty and subsequent protocols gave the Allied powers the right to employ military pressure in case of breach of the terms, and insisted that no material change was being made, the Allies only exercising powers which they already possessed.

The Germans were requested finally to sign. There was an adjournment for half an hour to permit the translation of the clauses, and then at last an incident which has blocked the way and jeopardized the conference, and may yet bring about serious trouble in Germany, thus delaying the prospects of true peace, was temporarily ended.

Official Report of Session

SPA, Belgium (Thursday).—The following communication concerning the day's proceedings was issued this evening:

"The conference reassembled at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Lloyd George discussed the determination of the Allies to secure the execution of the Treaty which hitherto had been so inadequate in regard to the surrender and destruction of war matériel and the reduction of effective armaments. He indicated the extent to which the Allies had taken into account the difficulties set forth by the new German Government, on the sincerity of whose intentions he did not desire to cast doubt."

"Mr. Lloyd George at the same time pointed out that the fresh postponement was granted only on a def-

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into condition, the realization of which would be checked and guaranteed by precise sanctions. The Allies' reply to the German proposals was then read as follows:

Allies' Reply

"On condition that Germany (A) proceeds immediately to disarm the Einwohnerwehren and Sicherheitspolizei;

(B) publishes a proclamation demanding the immediate delivery of all arms in the hands of the civil population and decreeing effective penalties in case of contravention, in event of the powers possessed by the government under the law being insufficient for this purpose, legislative measures are to be taken without delay which will strengthen the attributes of the executive power in this domain.

(C) takes and puts into execution immediately the whole series of measures necessary for the abolition of compulsory military service and for the organization of the German army on the basis of long term military service as provided for in the Treaty;

(D) delivers to the Allies for destruction, and helps the Allies to destroy, all arms and military matériel she possesses in excess of that permitted by the Treaty;

(E) assures the application of the naval clauses of the Treaty, as well as the clauses concerning aircraft, which have not yet been carried out.

The Allies agree:

"First—To extend to October 1 the period provided for the reduction of the effectives of the Reichswehr to 150,000, including a maximum of 10 brigades. The Allies also agree to another postponement expiring on January 1, 1921, on which date the reduction of effectives to 100,000, with the exact composition and organization provided for by the Treaty must be completed.

"Second—To authorize the German Government to keep in the neutral zone until October 1 for the purpose of assisting in the collections of the arms, effectives, whose number will be communicated to it by the Inter-Allied Mission of Control.

"Third—To take all necessary measures for the prevention of contraband traffic in arms coming from occupied territories and intended for other parts of Germany.

Penalties Designated

"If at any date before January 1, 1921, the allied control commissioners in Germany find that the terms of the present arrangement are not being loyally executed; for example, if by September 1 the government and the legislative measures provided for have not been taken and have not received the widest publicity, and if the destruction and delivery of matériel is not proceeding normally; if on October 1 the German Army has not been reduced to 150,000, including the maximum 10 brigades, the Allies will proceed to the occupation of a further part of German territory, either the Ruhr or some region, and will only evacuate it on the day when all the conditions of the present arrangement have been wholly fulfilled."

"Dr. Simons remarked that the solutions and conditions enumerated in the allied note were not being imposed without the German delegation having been called upon to discuss them. He proceeded to comment on the Allies' reply paragraph by paragraph and finally declared that the German Government would do its utmost to carry out the conditions prescribed, and if it failed to succeed it would have to submit to the consequences.

"Mr. Lloyd George replied that if the conference was to continue its labors, formal acceptance of the German Government must be officially confirmed. Dr. Simons then announced that he would communicate the German Government's reply tomorrow morning, at the same time as its reply to the naval and aircraft questions."

French Approval of Spa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Germans postponed the critical time at Spa to the last possible moment, even keeping the allied delegates waiting a few minutes in the morning before they promised to accept the terms. General von Seeckt read a long statement, endeavoring to prove the danger demobilization would be to Germany's internal safety. Germany said that the Versailles Treaty did not give the Allies authority to occupy the Ruhr coal fields in case of non-compliance on their part.

The German decision to accept the terms was taken last night by 5 votes to 2. It is rumored today that Mr. Fehrenbach, Mr. Gessler, and General von Seeckt intend to resign, thus following the example of the chief delegate who signed the Treaty. The success of the allied methods is considered here a full justification of theory, always maintained by the French, that only firmness has any effect on the Germans.

It remains to be seen whether the same attitude could be maintained on the three remaining points of the program (one) coal, (two) punishment of war criminals, (three) compensation. As the Germans expected to fight hard on these points and as the first took five days to settle, it is doubtful whether a complete arrangement will be reached at Spa. The details probably have been referred to the committee's experts, preliminary to another conference.

WHEAT EXPORTATION LIMITED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Further exportations of wheat from Argentina are limited to 500,000 tons, according to a decree issued by President Irigoyen. This, with the 500,000 tons exported since the wheat export law was enacted on June 10, brings the total to 1,400,000 tons, which the government considers exhausts the balance above domestic needs available for export.

GREEK OBJECTIVES IN NEW CAMPAIGNS

When Important Railway Junctions Are Reached Turks Will Be Cut off From Baghdad, Smyrna and Constantinople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the conference of Hythe, Eleutherios Venizelos obtained the consent of the Allies to advance against the forces of the Turkish Nationalists under Mustafa Kemal.

On June 22, a Greek army of about 60,000 men advanced in two directions on the railroad lines from Smyrna. One army moved east of Smyrna from Sart, the ancient Sardis, took Salikil and reached Ala-Shehr, or ancient Philadelphia. The other army dashed northward from Smyrna from Magnesia to Ah-Hissar to Kirkagach, to Soma, to Kiresen and to Balikesir where it met the Serres division which was landed at the port of Panderma, or Panormos, on the Sea of Marmora.

The Greek objectives are the towns



Strategic railways of Asia Minor

Map shows line connecting Ismid and Adana, being a section of railway from Constantinople to Baghdad; also the lines from Smyrna to Panderma and Smyrna to Afium-Karahissar, which form key to operations between Greek and Turkish Nationalist forces.

of Eskişehir and Afium-Karahissar. Both of these cities are situated on the Baghdad-Constantinople Railroad. Eskişehir is nearly 120 miles southeast of Constantinople, and about 200 miles from Ankara, the headquarters of Mustafa Kemal. Afium-Karahissar is about 165 miles east of Smyrna. Eskişehir and Afium-Karahissar are about 65 miles distant from each other.

The Greek armies, according to the latest reports, are 65 miles from Eskişehir and about 100 miles from Afium-Karahissar. It is said by British and Greek military authorities that the Greeks will reach these objectives in the course of about three weeks.

Railroad Junctions Occupied

When the Greek forces occupy those two important railroad junctions, the vilayets of Smyrna, Konia, Bursa, and Adana, and the independent districts of Bihra and Ismid will be freed from the rule of the Turks, and the Turkish Nationalists will be cut off from Baghdad, from Smyrna, and from Constantinople. For Konia cannot be reached from Ankara, while Constantinople and Smyrna can be reached from Ankara only by means of the Eskişehir-Afium-Karahissar railroads.

It is, of course, too presumptuous to prophesy from now what will be the outcome of the Greek advance. In all probability, the Nationalists will not be able to hold out long in their isolation in the interior of Asia Minor. The Turkish populations in Anatolia have had too much of wars, and will not suffer long to be milked out of their livelihood in order to support a lost cause.

Undoubtedly, Greece will ask the rectification of the Smyrna frontier in order to place her after a victorious war against Turkey, at a strategic advantage. The extent of territory will not be very great. It will, perhaps, cover the old boundaries of the Province of Smyrna. The Allies promised that to Greece in 1915, and Mr. Venizelos pleaded at Paris for those boundaries, but France and Italy objected.

Greece May Renew Claims

Then, Greece may renew her claims for the occupation of the Bigha Peninsula and for an exit on the Sea of Marmora at Panderma. Mr. Venizelos will indicate to the Allies that Constantinople cannot be safe from Turkish attacks unless a powerful allied army is ready near that city on the Asiatic side to defend it in time of peril. The present inability of the inter-allied forces to ward off the Turkish Nationalist forces that have taken Beles, 10 miles north of Constantinople, on the Bosphorus, and the able and quick defense of the Allies at Constantinople by the Greek forces operating from Panderma, should not fail to persuade even France and Italy of the necessity of Greece holding Panderma.

Finally, Greece will demand that the 600,000 Greeks of Pontus should be constituted into an autonomous state under the mandatory of Greece, and under the supervision of the League of Nations.

Undoubtedly Greece will demand the complete independence of Armenia, the withdrawal of all Turkish forces from territories which President Wilson may decide that the Council should award to Armenia; and will demand guarantees that the New Armenia

shall no longer be molested by Turkish assassins.

Ethnic Character Little Known

Perhaps this program will be denounced by many American citizens as a program of Pan-Hellenic imperialism. So little does the average citizen, not only in America but even in England, know about Asia Minor and the ethnic character of that country, that a brief description of the country over which the Greeks are advancing may be not only of interest but also of advantage.

It was only in 1918 that the world began to take interest in Asia Minor. The memorandum of Mr. Venizelos in which he claimed the Province of Smyrna, and the Peninsula of Bigha was received with great surprise. It was for the first time that the average citizen of western Europe and America heard that there were nearly 2,500,000 Greeks in Asia Minor.

It is impossible in a brief study to go into a detailed examination of the comparative populations of Greeks and Turks in western Asia Minor. The most that can be accomplished in this study is to follow the advance of the Greek forces from Smyrna into the interior, a depth of 165 miles. Let one see the towns and districts they cover, and let one draw his own conclusions.

half of the population. Samsoun, the greatest trade center of the north coast, with an export business of about 40,000,000 francs, has even a larger proportion of Greeks.

One now comes to the Asiatic shores of the Sea of Marmora. Here there is Panderma, or Panormos, on the Peninsula of Cyzicus, the chief place of export for the sheep of Asia Minor and the terminus of the railroad from Smyrna. Its population is 12,000, out of which 2000 are Greeks. Artaki is a purely Greek town of 7500 inhabitants. In the southeast corner of the Sea of Marmora are situated Mudania and Gemlik. Mudania, the ancient Apamea, is the point of departure of the railroad to Bursa, having 4000 Greek and 2000 Turkish inhabitants. Gemlik, the ancient Kios, a purely Greek town of 6000 inhabitants, is well known as a chromium-ore exporting town. Finally, in the deep bay of Ismid are Karamassal (the ancient Pnenetus) and Gebize (the Byzantine Dakibya). Both are capitals of districts in which the Greek populations surpass the Turkish. Then there is Ismid (the ancient Nicomedia), with a population of 20,000, of which 6000 are Greeks. A German scholar and traveler, Dr. Karl Dietrich, in his work, "Hellenism in Asia Minor," 1916, writes:

Second Sphere of Influence

"The region which has been occupied by the Greeks in their chief centers is, in general, bounded by a line which may be drawn from Ismid in the north past Eskişehir, Afium-Karahissar, and Isbarta to Adana. All that lies between this line and the west coast may be regarded as within the Greek sphere. There is a second sphere of Greek influence beyond those lines into the interior where Hellenization is pushed forward very actively."

Let one now follow the Greek army as it advances into the interior between Smyrna and Eskişehir and Afium-Karahissar, along the railroad lines from Smyrna to the last two mentioned towns.

Southeast of Panderma, on the railroad line, is Michalich, with 7000 Greeks out of a total population of 8000; Kirmasti, with 1200 Greeks out of 4800; Balikesir, with 1300 Greeks out of 40,000; Soma, with 2000 out of 6000; Kirkagach, with 200 out of 18,000; Manissa, with 11,000 out of 35,000; and Smyrna, with 150,000 out of 250,000.

On the line Smyrna-Afium-Karahissar are: Alaşehir with 4500 Greeks out of 22,000; Odemis with 3000 out of 7000; Menemen with 3000 out of 10,000; Bergama with 5500 out of 14,500; Sokia with 4000 out of 12,000; and Ushak with 1500 out of 12,500. On the line between Eskişehir and Afium-Karahissar there is Kutia with 4000 Greeks out of 12,000 population. In Bursa there are 6000 Greeks out of 80,000 population.

Territory Not Foreign

It is seen, then, that although the Greek army is advancing far out of the boundaries of the Sandjak of Smyrna, awarded to her by the Peace Conference, the Greeks are not marching into foreign territory. The great railroad centers on the line of advance of the Greeks were once great centers of Hellenism. In spite of Turkish oppression of nearly 500 years, the Greeks have persisted in clinging to those cities. Everywhere the Greeks will, therefore, be met by large bodies of their own race who will welcome them as protectors and liberators.

The advance of the Greeks into the heart of Anatolia revives in the minds of students of the history of ancient Hellas and of Byzantine Greece the story of classic culture and Christian Greek civilization which made Asia Minor a land of light and inspiration.

CONCILIATION SOUGHT IN COAL DISTURBANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Department of Labor has sent three conciliators to the coal fields of West Virginia, where labor disturbances of menacing proportions are impending. Although these men have been in the field several days now no word has been received from them as yet.

Armed clashes have been reported from the fields as late as on Wednesday, but fighting appears to have been suspended for a time. Persons familiar with the situation in Mingo, McDowell and Logan counties assert that the only order maintained in many places is that enforced by armed men hired by the coal companies, who have the positions of the legal authorities.

Labor men charge that wholesale arrests are being made in McDowell County of union members among the miners, who are held in the county jail, their families meanwhile having been evicted from company quarters. Miners who sheltered the families of union men are said to have been "disciplined." Secret agents of the mine operators are said to have learned the personnel of the union locals. Many union men were discharged before the arrests began, it is declared.

VERMONT GETS GIFT OF ESTATE

LYNDONVILLE, Vermont—Mrs. Theodore N. Vail has deeded her residence here to the state of Vermont. Mr. Vail gave the grounds on which the house is located to the state, which is using them for agricultural purposes.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE CAPITAL

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Georgia Senate has passed a resolution providing for submission to voters of the State on September 8 of a proposal to change the capital from Atlanta to Macon. The resolution now goes to the House.

RESIGNATIONS FROM CANADIAN CABINET

N. W. Rowell and Martin Burrell Do Not Seek Reappointment to Meighen Ministry—By-Election Problem Arises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Borden Cabinet assembled at the round-table of the council for the last time yesterday. Today it will cease to exist. The formal resignation of Sir Robert Borden, its head, will go into effect, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new Premier-elect, will undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. Simultaneously with the resignation of Sir Robert will occur the resignation of all of his colleagues.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Hon. Arthur Meighen

Canadian Minister of Interior, who succeeds Sir Robert Borden as Prime Minister of the Dominion Government

These can, however, be reinstated by his successor without the necessity of a general or by-election. Two of them have retired outright, and their resignations will become permanently effective tomorrow. These are the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, and an original member of the 1911 government, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, a Liberal Unionist, who entered with the formation of the Union government in 1917. Mr. Burrell retires to take the position of parliamentary librarian, rendered vacant by the retirement of Martin Griffin.

Mr. Rowell holds that, with the formation of a new government, under a new leader and with a new platform, he can reasonably claim an honorable discharge. He will leave for England next week, and will be absent for 12 months. Thereafter he will retire to his law practice in Toronto.

With his going the government loses one of its ablest members, and Ontario politics a man who has been actively engaged in legislative work for many years. Mr. Rowell was formerly Liberal leader in Ontario and throughout his career fought consistently for the cause of prohibition. In the latter months, he has taken a wide interest in international affairs, and has been a strong exponent of Canada's new theory of nationhood. In his capacity as private member for Durham, he has promised the government independent support.

Premier to Ask Delay

There will be no other resignations at present, though some may be anticipated in the near future. Other Cabinet ministers, some of whom did not work for the selection of Mr. Meighen as leader, have decided to remain until the new Premier has had a fair opportunity to arrange for a complete reconstruction. The new leader will tomorrow pledge himself to the formation of a new group of advisers to His Excellency the Governor-General, but will request that a few days be given him in which to prepare his slate.

At the present time the Maritime Provinces are entirely without representation in the Cabinet. It will be the duty of Mr. Meighen to grant it. It is stated that W. F. McCurdy, member of Parliament for Colchester, Nova Scotia, will be brought in to represent that Province, and that R. W. Wignmore, member of Parliament for St. Johns, will be brought in as the representative of New Brunswick at the council table. Both are considered safe seats for by-election purposes. It is also considered probable that H. H. Stevens, member of Parliament for Center Vancouver, or E. F. Green, member of Parliament for the Kootenay, will be selected to fill the British Columbia vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Burrell.

The main difficulty in reconstruction is the by-election question. A mere shuffling of the Cabinet members will not suffice, if the new Cabinet is to gain the respect of the country. But the bringing in of new influence is fraught with great difficulty, inasmuch as few seats in the country can be



considered absolutely safe for the purpose of electing such men. There is much excellent Cabinet material among present members, but the main qualification today is ability to win a by-election, and Liberal, Labor or Farmers are ever ready to oppose. By-elections of the past year or so have depleted the government ranks and added to those of the Agrarians and Liberals.

The By-Election Bogie

Sir Henry Drayton and the Hon. Dr. Tolmie succeeded in making the grade, but these were the only two government candidates who were victorious, out of 11 by-elections.

The defeat of new cabinet ministers would be a severe blow to the prestige of the new government and its leader. It would, it is thought, almost necessitate a general election. So that every endeavor will be made to select safe seats.

The problem of securing French Canadian representation in the Cabinet is a difficult one to solve. At the present time the only representative of this section of the Canadian people, which numbers 2,500,000, is the Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster-General. And Mr. Blondin sits in the Senate. He is not an elected representative, having been defeated in two separate constituencies at the last general election. The other Quebec representatives in the Cabinet are the Hon. C. J. Doherty, and the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, but the former was a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Quebec Premier's Resignation

The resignation of Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, coming as it did almost simultaneously with the resignation of Sir Robert Borden and the choice of a new leader in the federal field, gave rise to rumors to the effect that Sir Lomer would come into the Meighen Government. It was suggested that he might seek election in St. Antoine, at present represented by Sir Herbert Ames, who is now permanently on the secretariat of the League of Nations and who is expected to resign his seat in the House of Commons at an early date.

St. Antoine is a fairly safe government seat, but Sir Lomer Gouin has emphatically denied the rumor and it is learned in the best-informed circles that he will shortly associate himself in an executive capacity with the Canadian Pacific Railway or the newly formed British Empire Steel Corporation.

Quebec is frankly protectionist, but with Quebec Mr. Meighen is not popular. In corporation and railway circles in Montreal he is credited with the spread of government ownership, while with the rank and file of the people he is associated with war measures of an unpopular, if necessary, kind.

Mr. Meighen has been the recipient of many messages of congratulation, which indicate that his appointment has met with a very considerable degree of satisfaction throughout the country. The general consensus of editorial opinion is in favor of giving him an opportunity and in approval of his selection.

LEAGUE MEETING IN NOVEMBER PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Wilson, it was learned yesterday, has decided at the instance of the Council of the League of Nations to call a meeting of the Assembly of the League for some time in November.

The President was said to be contemplating the place of meeting and the proper method of making the call, which was expected to be issued soon.

Wanamaker's

What Has Been Accomplished?

Many have asked.

And we reply: much.

Just how much, time will tell.

We have purchased thousands of dollars worth of new merchandise at lower prices than were quoted three months ago.

We hope to keep on.

If so, our campaign, which began on May 3rd, will not have been in vain.

And those who shared in the 20 per cent. deduction during May and June have already gained something worth while.

We're trying—consistently, whole-heartedly, thoroughly.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York



"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

At Random, Very Much So

One is often tempted to speculate just how much the reading and semi-reading public of today would read pamphlets written in the manner and form of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This is by no means merely a literary question, but rather brings one to determining much greater questions, such as the public taste, the public intelligence, the public abundance or lack of education, and you may assure yourself, reader, that these trifling matters cannot be thoroughly determined in the crib and cabin of 1200 words, however lapidary these may be. A faithful and delighted audience may doubt what I say, but consider, pray, the preliminaries that must be attacked before we come down to this minute of today and say right out whether we really think that the Englishman and the American of today could or would read the pamphlets that the public of a bygone day "eagerly devoured." I have put this trade term in quotation marks because it is a blameless, fairly expressive and thoroughly banal conjunction of words and I am willing to have it understood that my originality does not reach such sparkling depths. It is, I believe, what the smartest literary people call a "cliché" and "cliché," too, is a trade term in the full enjoyment of which I would not disturb the most rancorous hander of our noble English language. This, however, is not sticking to the point, although I cannot see why we that write at random should be expected to do anything but think at random and wobble and slip about from one subject to another. As a matter of fact I intend to go very much at random today, for once in a while it is a great refreshment, though the method would never do for a dictionary or a work on constitutional laws, poorly as these last are generally written. Nevertheless, and just to preserve a decent respect for appearances, let us not forget, dear gentle reader, that we began with some reference to pamphlets and the public taste and certain preliminaries to be attacked in connection therewith.

Seventeenth Century Pamphlets

In the first place, the middle of the seventeenth century, of course, infringes close upon the latter end of it, and so the diligent inquirer would be bound to cast his eye over the Thomasson collection of tracts and broadsides, and as it numbers some 22,000 pieces the collection ought to furnish calm occupation for the long summer afternoons, the Fourth of July having banded its way into the past. Then, too, this inquirer would be bound to read the "Areopagitica" and, going forward nearly a generation, read "Absalom and Achitophel," for example. You will note that this was read voraciously when it was published, that many of its lines are imbedded today in the English tongue and that authorities whose taste and judgment none can gainsay assure us that this is "the triumph of genius as distinguished from mere talent, for the verdict of those whom it delighted, as actors and spectators in the world which it mirrors, has been corroborated by the judgment of those to whom what is local and ephemeral in it has long ceased to be of interest."

Now, the point of all this is not the development of English rhetorical poetry, that is to say we are not discussing a question of literature or an "academic" question, if that like you better, but the capacity of a certain public to think of political events in a certain way, and to understand their treatment after a manner that of necessity made demands on their knowledge and willingness to think. The same of the "Areopagitica" and many less noble but sound and massive pieces of public argument. To dismiss such productions as past and gone, or to bespatter them with the word "highbrow," is nonsense, because they were read and used when they appeared, their style in many cases is much superior to what we have today, yet wonderfully modern, and above all they were not the amusement of the few by any means. If the capacity of the people to understand and to take pleasure in writings about the living issues of the day be not one of profound and vital political and moral importance, then I do not know what is of importance.

The Germans are by no means afraid of pamphlets, only with them they are of course "kolossal" and take the form of books, large books with maps and indexes and all the other solidities to which a grateful world has grown accustomed. One of the latest pamphleteers is Gen. Oberst von Hausen, a Saxon, but not like Cedric. He tells about Dinant among other things, but I shall not go into that—the editor would not be able to give his attention to other matter if I did. The book has not been translated, so I take the reviewer's word for it that it is "a solidly narrative." I have often wondered what a solidly narrative is, and to this day I picture a man in a tight uniform sitting at a bare table on a mighty hard chair; his shoulders are square, the abdomen compressed, and his thumbs would like

to be on the seams of his trousers, but cannot, for now he is engaged in a "solidly narrative"; his collar is of course high and tight, and personally I should prefer close-cropped hair; the upper half of his body inclines at an angle of 45 degrees toward the table and he raps with stiff fingers the keyboard of a disciplined and imperious typewriter. He uses a vocabulary that is the last word in dryness and a grammar that he has been ordered to believe and does believe to be correct. Leave him alone and he'll come home to the parade ground dragging his solidly narrative behind him.

So you see that what between Achitophel and Gen. Oberst von Hausen and other subjects or topics or whatever a professor of English would tell me that I ought to call them, what between all these things you and I have nothing determined as to the subject of this random paper; is there today any public to read pamphlets? At least let us say, pamphlets or no pamphlets, individuals must think and judge for themselves and not wait until another has given them the day's instruction.

THE HISTORY OF SPA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. The famous resort of the Belgians, which has given its name to many fashionable watering places in England and on the Continent, comes into prominence again with the reassembling of the delegates who are now making a determined effort to bring the Treaty of Peace to definite operation.

As a resort Spa ranks with Vichy, Baden-Baden and Ems. It is fortunate in its surroundings. Visitors are delighted by the shady walks and the magnificent scenery, and since the sixteenth century many world-famous people have traveled its streets and lanes. The names of Peter the Great, Charles II and the Duke of Wellington are interwoven with its history. Spa, however, has had many rude shocks, and experienced changing fortunes. It suffered sadly during the French Revolution. Twenty years later it was almost entirely burned down. Now it emerges from the war-swept years and begins to recover from the German occupation and the attacks from the air which centered there as a result of the prolonged visit of the Kaiser and his chief of staff.

The present conference meets at the villa "La Fraineuse," a magnificent estate of Auguste Peltzer-Graux, formerly burgo-master of Spa, who is accustomed to spend the summer here with his family. The villa is in the style of Louis XVI and is surrounded by a wide park, commanding a fine view of the countryside, with its green and quiet valleys.

The full assembly of the conference will be in the banquet hall, on the ground floor of the villa, a room of exquisite architecture, with walls of colored marble, a setting worthy of the occasion.

Whether the delegates have been quartered with a view to historic fitness it is hard to say, but they are scarcely likely to escape the significance of past events which transpired in their lodgings.

Within the walls of the hotel "Britannique," where the French delegates are housed, were enacted most spectacular scenes. Here the plenipotentiaries of the German headquarters were held. Here the "Lord of War" abdicated. Here the Crown Prince declared, perhaps with more force than sincerity, that he renounced forever all aspirations to the throne of Germany.

The Belgian delegates are at "Neubois," the home of Senator Peltzer de Clermont, occupied in 1918 by the ex-Kaiser at the time that he put his last hope in Ludendorff's offensive.

The British delegates are enjoying the hospitality of Baron Jean de Grawheze, brother of the burgo-master of Spa. The Italians are at "Novese-Farm" close to "La Fraineuse," while the Japanese are at "Vieux Viveze," the estate of Georges Peltzer de Rosius. As for the German delegates they are lodged at the Hotel d'Annette et Lubru, up on the mountain.

It is probable that the delegates living in such luxurious surroundings will venture at some time or other to the caverns where the enemy planned his warfare. If they make such a visit, they cannot come away without bringing back an impression which may influence their decisions. Because, like houses in the movies, these villas have their secrets. They possess caverns where the Kaiser and his faithful Hindenburg took shelter, when allied aviators rained down their bombs; shuttered redoubts reinforced by enormous layers of concrete capable of withstanding the most powerful explosives.

Hindenburg's bomb-proof headquarters is an interesting example of German efficiency. A steel door, similar to the door of a safe, whose bolts are operated by a long lever, opens on a flight of stairs leading to the shelter. It is not a very large dug-out, being about two and three-quarter meters square, but the vault is made of massive bracings of corrugated iron, surmounted by a solid block of concrete. To this refuge the famous Hindenburg descended, and from it issued his orders for the front, shrouded in inviolable mystery. Here he passed much of his time, while two sentinels guarded the entrance. Two sentinels, and all this thickness of steel and concrete around him! Here was his camp bed, his armchair, his papers on a little desk, his telephone, and in the next room a table for messages from the front.

The commission of restoration has taken possession of the furniture found in the cellar. On the wall, however, still remains the intricate system of telephones through which the general issued his orders over an incredible distance, and almost anonymously gave the signal for battle.

THE MELOMIMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. A significant theater development unfolded itself last May in the opening of the "Melomimes" in Greenwich Village, New York City. One refrains from saying new or important because nothing is new in the theater and developments are not important until developed.

That the orthodox, three-dollar-a-seat-theater we love and cherish rose from a sort of Elizabethan bear-pit or inn-yard no one will deny. This was but a locality wherein strolling players, jugglers, acrobats and charlatans could amuse the people and earn a doubtful living. It is patent that such an artificial, custom-bound thing as the modern theater never rose unaided from an unconventional, itinerant band of players. Even time could not compass this. It takes organization—something standardized, to develop a machine. The patter and wit of the medieval quack, the sketchy plot and interpolated songs of the strolling players, the antics and grotesque costume of the jugglers all smack of the dramatic but are forever spasmodic, peripatetic, unorthodox. Our real theater is the very opposite—continuous, rooted and orthodox.

Without the restlessness, insouciant

scious of history, the Commedia del Arte, the rise of the Harlequinade and perhaps too of the Medicine shows, have developed true to type. They are, in fact, a purer example of the real Commedia del Arte than any others that have come to the writer's attention. Like the Italian troupes at the courts of Charles IX and Henry III, they represent all the arts and do all their own composition as well as painting and staging. Their ideas too are drawn from folk tale and legend and their opening bill so closely resembled the typical Italian play of 1575 that it might have been taken from one of the contemporary accounts, had the theater been academically planned.

The Program

The first number on the program, an oriental pantomime of the gods, "Exotique," was full of a post-Crusades medievalism. "Pierrette of the Moon" was a pure French Pierrot play, the slight string of its plot drawn taut and vibrant with romanticism. Most interesting of all was the number entitled "Folk Tale," which had the real satiric treatment of the Commedia. Its theme came from an old Flemish story, but its characters, the soldier, farmer's wife, head-teacher and husband are the fresh personalities, Harlequin, Columbine, Pierrot



Commedia del Arte in New York

and Gilles, of 400 years ago. The properties were painted on the set, their action and use being pantomimed. The narrative as well as the descriptive lines were read from the stage by a man who was easily identified as a descendant of Pantalone, and the whole farce, pantomime and reading went to original music. Varied and extremely modern, this music kept the light touch—the feeling of improvisation, which, after all, is the distinguishing mark of the Commedia del Arte.

The audiences, attracted by the newness of Melomime dramaturgy, enjoyed the novelty, failed to recognize age-old friends and never dreamed of the paradox of the newest theater movement.

Nailing the Speeder

Reports come from Athens of a simple method evolved by some Athenian policeman to discourage speeding automobilists; all it needs apparently is a good eye for judging the speed of an approaching car, a firm conviction, the authority of the police department, and a large plank studded with sharp pointed nails. Such planks are said to be a part of the equipment of the traffic policemen stationed on the principal streets of the ancient city. A car approaches; the policeman, with his quick, calculating eye, decides whether it is traveling beyond the legal speed, and uses his nail-studded plank according to his judgment. If he thinks the car is being conducted lawfully, he does nothing, unless perhaps to smile pleasantly. But if he decides that this car is coming too fast—down goes the plank, with all its sharp-pointed nails pointing to the zenith. Naturally the car slows down; it stops before it reaches the plank. But if the policeman was right, the car keeps going in spite of the driver's efforts until it reaches the plank and punctures its tires. One may imagine that conversation sometimes follows: but the plank which the Athenian policeman compels the speeding motorist to ride over is apparently an inexorable discourager of law-breaking.

It was neither accident nor organized intrigue against the managers which brought to flower the Little Theater movement of recent years. Just as the mountebank-kymnast was made to combine with the scholarly writer in a compromise form of drama which was the Commedia del Arte, so the typical "Little Theater" took unorthodox elements such as the poem-mime, the dance-drama and the one-act play and combined them with orthodox elements to make up a modern prescription. Like the Commedia and otherwise. Like the Commedia they drew on actors, artists, musicians, dancers and society folk. People too versatile for the slow-moving conventional theater ultimately evolve a loose form wherein they may improvise, compose, act and dance their own reactions to life. And like the earlier groups, the Little theaters have imposed a number of their special characteristics upon the standardized theater of today.

And so the Melomimes, quite uncon-

RICH Gravies

THEY prevent waste because they make the meat go farther. Make yours luscious by flavoring them with plenty of the sauce with the Frenchy tang—

A-1 SAUCE

SHOVELS REVEAL OLD LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. Excavation is now under way for the largest structure in ground area in London and probably the tallest in Great Britain. Four steam shovels from Ohio are biting away at this vacant Strand "island" created in 1900 when Kingsway and the crescent street named Aldwych were cut through.

"That's the stuff to give 'em," says London, leaning over the railings and winking at the hungry steam shovels. "Aye," admits the foreman of the gang, "but we couldn't use them before the war. Could get good strapping navvies then at six, eight, tenpence an hour—and they worked, mind. Now a navy gets his 2s. 6d. an hour, and he's so busy thinking about the stock market and the races, that he can't toss his shovel as in the good old days."

"Like to see these big motor lorries hauling out the dirt and old bricks," smiles London again and winks. "Aye," answers the foreman just as promptly. "They may look a little brighter than our old one-horse carts, but give me the carts, say I. Of course, this is an American job and they want too speed and they'll pay the extra. Nobody's grumbling, but these Americans forget we pay three shillings a gallon for petrol. One-horse carts in England are much cheaper."

Among the Londoners watching the deepening hole are a great many antiquarians who always flock to every digging operation in what was old London. There is vast interest in the site for the excavation is to be the deepest and widest in London history, and it will go down through several strata of London centuries. For instance, what they call the "eighteenth century rubbish level" has already been reached. The girders and foundations of the old Olympic Theater, supporting the first revolving stage in the world, have already been uncovered.

Expect Roman Remains. And the steam shovels have bitten into the crumbled remains of Craven Head Tavern, a famous old hostelry, where P. T. Barnum discovered Robert Hales, the "Norfolk Giant," in 1848 and carried him away from his chores as tavern menial to be on exhibition in America at a fancy salary. Later Barnum brought Hales back to London on tour, where his nine-foot stature so impressed Queen Victoria that she presented him with a watch (key-winder) and chain.

Before the steam shovels started to work, the Aldwych island was a sort of low mound, with its accumulated ruins, that set up above the level of the busy Strand and Kingsway. In the most faraway times the Fifth Avenue of Roman London lay along here and a Roman villa is believed to be awaiting the steam shovels at a lower level. Directly across the Strand, in a little lane in the old Savoy Place area, is a marble Roman bath belonging to the lost villa. The bath is referred to in every London guide book. It is open to visitors every Saturday morning between 11 and 12. Still fed by a spring, it is used daily by the owner of the building in the deep cellar of which it is located.

But before they get to the Roman villa—and perhaps to its pottery and beaten silver—the steam shovel will have lunched on the ruins of the old Wych Street home of Nell Gwynne. Wych Street became the giddy corner of old London. It was a rendezvous for fashionable men and women of the Continent, and it was supposed to have been the original Bohemia outside of Bohemia.

The romantic Earl of Craven built his big town house in the midst of this neighborhood of folly. The excavators have already reached the foundations of Craven House and have drilled preparatory to blasting.

We come higher up as the history becomes modern. Reformers had got hold of the Via de Aldwych. It was cut up into short streets, one of them known as Wych Street, which became a ragged rooming-house block, with Chinese laundries in every ground floor, until it, too, and all memories of the past were wiped out in 1900, when every building in all the neighborhood was leveled and all the little

streets blotted out to make room for the spacious Kingsway and the great Aldwych crescent.

This crescent bounds a semicircular island, whose tip-ends are separated from it by short streets. One tip-end is occupied by the Gaiety Theater, and the other by the government buildings of the Commonwealth of Australia. The huge building erected by an American firm will occupy the main island, the center front facing Kingsway on the north; and on the south, the beautiful little church of St. Mary le Strand (1717) which has its own tiny island in the center of the Strand. Great care is being taken by the American architects not to squeeze the beauty out of the little church by their towering structure.

Building Code in Question

The foundation of the building will carry a weight of 18 stories, a height of 240 feet. This is contrary to London building laws at this time, so that the announced height has been given as 20 stories or 120 feet. It is a curious fact that the plans for the building have not yet been drawn although they are in process of course.

In his American way Irving T. Bush bought the site last December. In January he startled the British Empire by announcing that a tall American sort of building would be put up on the famous Strand Island. He quickly got elevation pictures from his architect but of course it takes a very long time to complete plans for so great a structure. There was a considerable delay until borings were taken of the site. It was then decided not to sink caissons but to rest the steel work on massive concrete walls, from eight to ten feet thick.

There is "something in the air" about revising the London building restrictions to permit taller structures. No leases of any kind have been made yet with British manufacturers for whose products the building is to be a perpetual exhibition place, like similar enterprises in New York; 400 applications of interested concerns are on file. Inquirers are told that the tower of the building, as it appears in the elevations and in model form, is "not definitely decided upon."

In the meantime work has to progress as it has been decided to have the building finished by autumn of 1921. The foundations are being laid for an 18 story building. What really is happening is that the architects are juggling with a skyscraper and at the same time with the London building code.

A Snow-Melting Machine

City officials, looking forward to another winter, may well be interested in the report from Helsingfors of the successful operation of a snow-melting machine which a Finnish engineer has invented after about 10 years of experiment. Street-cleaning departments, the managers of large public buildings, and property owners in general to whom the "beautiful snow" is an expensive and embarrassing feature of winter, are said to have adopted the new machine and found it a great help in speedily restoring city streets and business premises to normal conditions after a snow storm has buried them. One judges by the description which United States Consul Parker W. Buhrman sends from Helsingfors that the thing is a kind of baby elephant of a furnace which eats various kinds of fuel, coke, coal, kerosene, or crude oil, and develops a high degree of heat which a high-pressure fan, driven by a small electric motor, directs against the accumulated snow; and one gathers also that as the snow melts, the apparatus is so constructed that the melting snow flows round the furnace, through a water jacket, keeping the iron walls from over-heating and then being forced out through jets and adding its help to the snow-melting in general. The machine is said to melt 32 cubic yards of snow an hour, and automatically separates dirt and gravel from the snow in the process. More than that, the use of the machine is said to have reduced the cost of removing snow from the streets of Helsingfors about 60 per cent, a statement that has its evident bearing upon municipal economies in the case of an item that is due every winter and may run into thousands of dollars which cannot be estimated and planned for in advance.

THE MAYFLOWER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. The question of whether the Mayflower, the Pilgrim Fathers' vessel, was an Aldeburgh (Suffolk) boat and of whether Capt. Christopher Jones and his partners, Child and Moore, were Aldeburgh men has been raised on several occasions recently in the British press. The East Anglian Daily Times in its June 17 issue published the following letter which, as will be seen, is not favorable to the theory of the Aldeburgh origin of the famous ship and her crew:

To the Editor—Sir,—It has lately been reported in several daily and other papers—and without evidence in support of the statements—that the Mayflower which carried the Pilgrim Fathers to America was of Aldeburgh origin, and that the partowner and Capt. Christopher Jones and his co-partners, Robert Child and Thomas Moore, were Aldeburgh men. Now for facts:

It is known for certain that the Mayflower was a ship of 180 tons, sailed from Plymouth in 1620, and was broken up in 1624. It is known for certain that Aldeburgh had (as probably had every place on the East Coast with any shipping) Mayflowers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and three which have been mentioned were of 134, 139, and 160 tons respectively, and are found in the records at the Moot hall to be sailing after the celebrated Mayflower was broken up, and two of them are mentioned as late as 1661. I think this quite disposes of these three. As to the Mayflower being built at Aldeburgh—this is impossible—no mention of shipbuilders occurs in any of the Chamberlains' account books from the early days of Elizabeth, and we have mention of only one shipwright amongst the "artificers" paying the customary "duty" or "charge" to the Corporation about this time. Moreover, we have a letter from the Duke of Buckingham, dated from Ipswich, October 29, 1625, and addressed to the bailiffs desiring that the Rainbow, which had 14 pieces of ordnance on board, be sent with all possible speed to Harwich for the King's service, to which the bailiffs reply that the ship is not ready for sea until repaired, "which cannot be done here."

With regard to Christopher Jones and his co-partners, Robert Child and Thomas Moore, I regret it is not possible to number them amongst the alumni of Aldeburgh. I have searched the Church Register (baptisms, marriages, and burials) from 1580 to 1600, and can find no mention of them or their families. Unfortunately, our next register (1600 to nearly 1700) has been lost for many years; but I have searched in a list of Puritan marriages and burials (found amongst the Corporation documents), beginning in 1653, for any possible traces of these families, with negative results. I have also searched a valuable rate-book, 1649 (also belonging to the Corporation), containing a very interesting and practically a complete list of inhabitants at this date, but again no trace! I have continued my search for these names in the register of two or three neighboring villages that I have transcribed, but alas! no more mention of Christopher Jones and his friends than of Christopher Columbus.

I have been asked by the Mayor of Aldeburgh and others to write in answer to the paragraph contained in your issue of last week. Reports founded on supposition are worthless and misleading, and it seems to me there is not the slightest evidence to show that the Mayflower was connected in any way with Aldeburgh. Personally, I should search in the neighborhood of Boston, Lincs. (and very quietly)—I am, etc., ARTHUR T. WINN.

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AIR IS CLEARED FOR THIRD PARTY

National Chairman of Committee of 48 Declares Movement Has the Support of Former Progressives in Every State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Official denial of the candidacy of William Randolph Hearst and of published reports that the American Constitutional Party has been invited to convene with the Committee of Forty-Eight at the Morrison Hotel are made, by J. A. H. Hopkins, national chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight.

"I have no authority to speak for the convention," said Mr. Hopkins, "but I can definitely state that Mr. Hearst received only five votes and tied with Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts for last place in our questionnaire on the presidential choice which was sent to our members, and I have never heard his candidacy seriously mentioned by a single member or official of the Committee of Forty-Eight. I make this statement for the purpose of setting at rest unfounded rumors which have appeared in certain Chicago newspapers within the last two days."

"The Committee of Forty-Eight has no connection nor conferences, official or otherwise, with the American Constitutional Party," said Mr. Hopkins, and we have not invited its representatives to attend our convention. In fact, they are not eligible as delegates unless they also happen to be members of the Committee of Forty-Eight, and so far as I know, there is not a single instance of this kind."

Mr. Hopkins also denied the claim of Walter E. Brown of Toledo, former Progressive chairman of Ohio, that Roosevelt men all over the country intended to support Harding.

"We have former Progressives on our committee in every state of the Union," said Mr. Hopkins, who was himself one of Theodore Roosevelt's chief supporters in 1912, "and such staunch supporters of the Bull Moose movement as Charles L. Hoffman of Michigan, Doris Carroll of North Dakota, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, and George L. Record are on the Committee of Forty-Eight Executive Committee. We are assured by correspondence from every part of the country that an overwhelming majority of those who left the Republican Party in 1912 are even more disgusted this year with the reactionary nominee and platform put over by the 'Old Guard' at the Chicago convention."

Mr. Hopkins also denied that the new party would have difficulty in placing its presidential electors on the official ballot.

"Our legal department has had this matter in hand several months," he stated, "and it can be definitely stated that we will have electors in every state."

"The bosses are whistling to keep up their courage," concluded Mr. Hopkins. "They know the nominees and platform of both old parties have affronted the people and are very much afraid that a popular revolt may sweep them into the discard."

Labor Vote

Committee of 48 Sought to Begin Work on Three Planks

CHICAGO, Illinois—Adoption of a platform of three paragraphs, on which Labor, Nonpartisans, and sympathizers with the "middle-class union" plan can agree, will be the first task of the convention called by the Committee of Forty-Eight, which will begin its session here today.

The platform which will be used by the resolutions committee as a basis for its work is one adopted by the Committee of Forty-Eight last December, when it held a conference in St. Louis. It advocates public ownership of transportation facilities and certain other public utilities, taxation to force idle land into use, and the abolition of special privilege.

An effort will be made to secure endorsement of the platform by the Labor Party of the United States and the World War Veterans, both of which are holding conventions here.

"It is our hope that Labor, including farmers and other divisions of the laboring classes, will find in the new party's platform a common sense ideal which they can support wholeheartedly at the polls," said J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, who has had charge of the organization work which resulted in the calling of the convention.

"The full success of what we are trying to accomplish would include our getting the support of organized Labor, sympathizers of the Single Tax, the Nonpartisan League, and the bulk of the independent voters of the country who are dissatisfied with the evasion of responsibility which the Republican and Democratic parties have revealed in their platforms."

"Our delegates from every state in the Union include representatives of these parties, who see their opportunity to form a coalition strong enough to insure defeat for both old parties next November and the election of a President and Vice-President chosen by the people themselves on a platform that undertakes nothing but the courageous meeting of issues which confront America today. We are making no attempt to solve the difficulties of the world at large, and our aim will be set forth in the platform we adopt so clearly that every citizen can understand the principles he votes to support."

Mr. Hopkins would make no forecast as to the probable nominees for President and Vice-President. He called attention to returns from a

questionnaire sent out last spring. Out of 2100 replies received, Senator R. M. LaFollette had the greatest number of first choices for President with 324; Herbert Hoover had 191; Eugene V. Debs 172, and Senator H. W. Johnson 157.

Efforts to secure endorsement of the committee for a plank favoring American aid toward Irish independence will be continued despite the adverse result of a mail vote, it is reported. Frank P. Walsh, who participated in the unsuccessful fight before the Republican and Democratic conventions, is bringing it to Chicago, it is said. A majority of the 30,000 persons voting recently on a referendum, which included a proposed Irish plank among other questions, registered opposition to planks submitted on foreign relations, particularly the Irish, Russian and Mexican questions.

The objection by delegates to a single tax convention or Senator R. M. LaFollette as a presidential candidate may result in announcement of two presidential tickets. During the conferences here Senator LaFollette led in the poll taken by members of the Committee of Forty-Eight, but Single Taxers here for their meeting expressed strong opposition to him.

Position of Labor Party

Willing to Cooperate But Not to Abandon Its Function

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Just before leaving for the national convention of the American Labor Party which meets in Chicago, William Kohn, chairman of the New York City organization of the party, said that the nomination of conservative candidates and the adoption of meaningless, indecisive platforms would hasten the growth of the Labor Party and bring nearer the time when the already disintegrating dominating parties must organize to oppose it.

"The American people," he added, "are thoroughly disillusioned with old party politics and apathetic to regulation candidates and stable campaign cries. They are looking for intelligent, workable policies of economic reconstruction and they will turn a receptive ear to the Labor Party."

Mr. Kohn said that while the party had a friendly attitude toward the third party advocates, it would under no circumstances give up its name, change its fundamentals or abandon its function as a political expression of its affiliated trade unions and those "brain workers" who believe that they are in the same economic position as the manual workers.

Professional Classes Welcomed

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York and candidate for United States Senator on the Labor ticket, echoed this sentiment.

"We are willing, nevertheless," she said, "to cooperate with like-minded groups whenever we can do it without compromise on essentials, and we always cordially welcome the professional classes to our membership—where they belong."

"Many educators, writers, research men and other members of the professional classes have joined the Labor Party and have put their training at its service in the same spirit of unselfishness and humility which has characterized the work of such men as Cole, Webb, Shaw and Lansbury in England. The British intellectuals have worked out the only kind of relation between their class and the trade union movement which will ever be of permanent value. They have not tried to dictate policies or assume leadership; and because of this attitude they have had opportunities for leadership deservedly thrust upon them."

Demands of Labor Expressed

Abraham Lefkowitz, organizer of the Teachers Union and president of the executive committee of the New York Labor Party, who will assist in writing the platform, believes that the platform will meet every political demand of the American Federation of Labor.

"Mr. Gompers did not succeed in getting the political demands of the Federation incorporated into either the Republican or the Democratic platform," said Mr. Lefkowitz, "but what the two old parties have refused he will find in the platform of the Labor Party. The national convention of the American Federation of Labor made Mr. Gompers follow its position on the nationalization of one basic industry. We hope that Mr. Gompers will voluntarily follow the rank and file of trade unions into the Labor Party."

The larger part of the 2500 delegates expected at the national convention of the Labor Party will come from Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other States in which the party has the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor.

POLISH PLOT DISCOVERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Kovno states that the Lithuanian Government has received a telegram announcing that Poland recognizes the de facto Lithuanian Government. Simultaneously it was announced that the Lithuanian police had discovered a widespread Polish plot, headed by a Polish officer named Walsowicz, who has lately left Kovno, where he had been in charge of an office for issuing passports to the Lithuanian districts occupied by Poland.

An armed rebellion is stated to have been organized, aiming at the overthrow of the Lithuanian Government. Documents seized include a plan for the Polish administration of Lithuania and detailed lists of persons holding leading positions. Many persons have been arrested.

The revolution was planned for the end of July.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIETS POSSIBLE

Changes in Diplomatic or Economic Situation May Lead to Revision of American Attitude—Trade Outlook Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although the State Department in its announcement of the resumption of trade with Bolshevik Russia was careful to explain that this step by no means implied recognition of the Soviet Government, it was learned yesterday that the door to recognition is not necessarily closed.

Undoubtedly there will be little disposition to accord political recognition to a soviet state committed to Communist theories, but changes in the diplomatic or economic situation may lead to a revision of the department's attitude. The department contends that it now seeks to show that war and the trade blockade have not injured Russia so much as the soviet rule.

More definite information obtained from the State and other government departments indicates that trade will be permitted under the arrangement outlined, despite the obstacles.

Negotiation for Locomotives

Soviet agents are reported negotiating for locomotives with Samuel M. Vaulain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Baldwin, Pennsylvania, who informed them that he could sell them 500 locomotives as soon as the ban on exports of railroad equipment was lifted. Information at the State Department yesterday indicated that it was not impossible that the shipment of these locomotives might be permitted. Should that occur, it would mean an abrupt reversal of policy, for it has been admitted that the danger of permitting Soviet Russia to reorganize its transport system lies in the strengthening of Russia as a military power. Russia now, beyond question, has numerically the strongest and perhaps most efficient army in the world, if its transports were equal to requirements.

Should Poland make peace there would be no armed opposition to the Soviet power except that of Japan in the east, and demobilization of the Bolshevik armies to put Russia on a peace basis would draw largely with the military menace, so that locomotive shipments might be permitted. The economic rehabilitation of Russia, after six years of continuous war, would be greatly facilitated by the acquisition of rolling stock.

Polish Bonds for War Material

The State Department on Friday made it known that the United States has received Polish bonds in return for material supplied to the Polish Army. This has been generally understood but not confirmed.

"The lifting of the trade embargo on Soviet Russia will make little, if any, difference with trans-Pacific commerce," said Boris M. Baievsky, chief of the Russian division of the Department of Commerce. "The trade between Seattle and Siberia may be very slightly increased through the ports of Nikolaevsk and Okhotsk. There will be no increase of trade with Vladivostok because of the State Department action, but the trade may be increased because of other conditions. Siberia, from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal, a distance of 2500 miles, is not under the control of the Bolsheviks."

Internal Blockade

"There has never been any ban on trade between Seattle or any other American port and Vladivostok. The reason that trade does not expand is because of the internal blockade. The railroad is used for military purposes and there is no other means of transportation to the interior. The country from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal is controlled by a provisional government made up of a number of Zemstvos, or cooperative societies. Beyond Lake Baikal to Chita there is a strip of territory controlled by General Semenov, who has also established a provisional government. The size of this strip changes with the fortunes of war. It forms a buffer state between the eastern Siberians and the Soviets."

"North of Vladivostok, the Soviet Government controls the ports of Nikolaevsk and Okhotsk, but the business is largely controlled by the Japanese. These ports will now be open to American traders."

Barter Relied On

"The lifting of the ban may enable the cooperative unions in the Vladivostok region to expand their activities, as certain formalities now in existence may be dispensed with. There cannot be any great expansion of trade under present conditions. The raw materials produced by the peasants have been requisitioned many times and they have been given paper and other money in exchange. The ruble is now practically worthless; the ratio to dollars is about 2000 to 1. The peasants will not accept gold, but they want goods such as hardware, clothing and sugar in exchange for raw materials for them. They won't give credit to anybody. Their only method of trade is barter. This government extended a credit of \$15,000,000 to them, but they have used very little of it. They have some agents in this country who buy goods for them and they send their goods to the coast in exchange."

"What is needed to open up that trade is the use of the railroad for commercial purposes and the establishment by Americans of a big trad-

ing company at Vladivostok, with men in charge who understand the people."

Merchants Hail Trade With Russia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The State Department's decision to allow trade with Soviet Russia was received with satisfaction by the American Association to Promote Trade with Russia, which pointed out that America was in the best position to furnish the manufactured products that Russia needed and that Russia had a preference for trade with America "because we have no territorial ambitions in or near Russia."

"We start trade under grave handicaps, without regular means of communication, consular advice or passports," it was added. "In this respect our rivals will have great advantage over us. We have no assurance that Russian credits can be established here. Must be paid for in gold. But trade will grow steadily and should become of immense volume."

"We understand that it is the purpose of the Russian Government to establish a central purchasing and selling bureau here. This should easily become the largest import and export agency in the United States. We must bear in mind that the economic structure in Russia is on a cooperative basis under highly centralized direction. If we are to compete with foreign rivals in the Russian field we must recognize this peculiar Russian phenomenon and adjust our business campaigns accordingly."

REVENUE SOURCES SAID TO BE ENOUGH

Proposal in Boston to Establish New Methods of Obtaining Funds Opposed by Those Who Find Present Laws Adequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Taxation laws that are already in effect, the inheritance tax and the income tax, if administered as they should be, could bring in more than enough revenue to make up what may now seem to be a shortage of funds necessary to carry on municipal business, declares one long experienced in public affairs, who attended but did not get an opportunity to speak during the public hearing held by the Mayor's committee on new sources of revenue.

It is unnecessary, continues this former legislator, to waste time and effort in an attempt to dig out revenue from other than established sources, especially when we know that the tried methods are abundantly adequate when thoroughly operative. He, like the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is strongly opposed to excise taxes on retail sales and certain occupations, as suggested by the Mayor's committee, on the grounds that it is not sound fundamentally, that it would be impracticable of execution, and, most of all, unnecessary.

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange believes that \$50,000,000 can be made sufficient to wholly cover Boston's city expenses, and that in any business with an annual budget calling for that amount there are bound to be many places in the management where cut-throat or at least effectiveness rather than increased expenditure is the crying need. The exchange points to the fact that through the determination of the present tax collector the law he has sworn to uphold, the city has already collected tens of thousands of dollars more in poll taxes alone which in other years had been lost because of the department's laxity.

"We maintain that there are numerous avenues for conserving the city revenue," said William S. Felton, president of the exchange, in addressing the Mayor's committee at the hearing, "and a careful study of the reports of the Boston City Finance Commission and an examination of the proceedings of the City Council, for even one year, ought to convince anybody that this is so."

"Probably no class of people transacts more business with the city departments than real estate owners and agents and the impression they get of conditions at City Hall is not very favorable. We go into almost any department, at almost any time, and see many employees apparently not doing much of anything."

Mr. Felton then referred specifically to a number of instances where inefficiency appeared to hold full sway. He reported one member of the exchange as citing an instance of eight men and a two-horse team being engaged on the Common to saw off and remove a small branch from a tree near Beacon Street. Mr. Felton also recalled the statement of a former president of the exchange when addressing a legislative committee in 1918, which was that "more than 60 inspectors were carried through the winter months in the sewer department without anything to do at salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$1200 a year. There were also street-paving inspectors who were also carried through."

Though not attempting to estimate the exact saving to the city on the many recommendations of the Finance Commission that have been adopted by the city government, Mr. Felton pointed out that on one item alone, in the contracting for crushed stone, the city saved \$171,336 the first year and \$178,915 the second. And following another recommendation, the city sold all the street department crushing plants except the one at Brighton. These plants had lost \$1,000,000 for the city in 12 years.

CONTINUED GREEK ADVANCE REPORTED

Welcome Accorded Greek Troops by Conquered Villages Is Evidence of Popularity of Overthrow of the Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A band of Turks and Kurds has been driven out of Kulp, 50 miles west of Erivan, and another Turkish rising has been dealt with satisfactorily, according to a high military authority.

The Nationalist central committee has now offered to return the British and Indian prisoners taken in the engagement against Ismid, and the Nationalist forces are being withdrawn to reinforce the front threatened by the Greek operations. Although Brusa is reported to have been occupied by the Greek Army, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was unable to have this confirmed in authoritative Greek quarters, where he learned that the latest official communiqué from Smyrna stated as follows:

"On the northern front on the line of Panderma-Balkeskar, important booty fell in our hands. All the rolling stock and five big locomotives were captured. The enemy in their flight only managed to set fire to two trucks. No important technical works on the line were damaged. Stores containing several thousands of rifles, 10 quick-firing guns, amongst which were two German ones of the latest model, considerable war material, such as field-glasses, telephones, and instruments of all kinds, were captured. After the occupation of Kermast and Mihailist, our vanguard advanced toward the Lake of Artlylia to the east at Brusa, and several other towns of the interior. Muhammadans are disavowing the Kemalist government and observe a hostile attitude toward the scattered remnants of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's army."

Italian Zone Penetrated

The eastern front, enemy detachments, coming from the Italian zone, penetrated into our territory, setting fire to a railway station and damaged part of the railway line massacring the Muhammadans. Our troops received the order to pursue them actively and the officer locally in command was compelled to occupy certain points in the Italian zone of occupation with the sole object of safeguarding the railway line of Aidin.

"A Greek patrol making reconnoitering operations in the direction of Nazli, dispersed an enemy detachment, taking some prisoners, Muhammadan inhabitants of the villages of Taktak, Vurantach and Firkiokere, situated beyond our lines, dispatched envoys asking us to send troops to protect them against the persecution of the Kemalists. Troops dispatched by us were received enthusiastically by the inhabitants, who showered on our soldiers presents and all kinds of attention."

In Mesopotamia, there has been an outbreak of disorder in the Lower Euphrates valley, round Samawah, to which town reinforcements were sent from Basra. This was followed by attempts to derail trains and destroy telegraph lines. The establishment of a permanent military post at Til Afar has had an excellent effect on the Mosul district. Small raids in the Upper Euphrates and Baghdad areas are also reported. There is no sign of renewal of activity of the Bolshevik forces on the South Caspian shore in Persia.

Poles in Full Flight

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The special correspondent in Hel-singborg of the "National Tidende" telegraphs on Friday that reports received both from Poland and Russian sources confirm the desperate position of the Poles, who are in full flight on the whole front. The Polish Army is in a state of dissolution on the Carpathians right up to Beresina. The Bolshevik advance is threatening East Galicia, for strong Russian forces are only five miles from the old Russian Galician frontier. For the moment, at any rate, the offensive is so dangerous that it may well put a definite end to the war.

Poles Admit Withdrawal

WARSAW, Poland (Wednesday)—The official statement issued today by army headquarters on the fighting says:

"Enemy cavalry forced a passage through our front between Lakes Drisviati and Ublga. Our infantry, after a fierce struggle, withdrew in a southwesterly direction."

"General Budenny's cavalry occupied Rovno, forcing our detachments to retire. Enemy cavalry outposts are advancing in the direction of Kiewan. Bolshevik attacks were repelled throughout Polesia."

Marshal Pilsudski Hopeful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Friday)—In an order of the day to his troops on Thursday, Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish President, says that the Bolshe-

viki, driven to extremes by the disorders in Russia following the serious internal situation, have concentrated all their forces against the Polish front. The Red's army's effort is a final one and must be defeated. The Polish armies are fighting for their own liberty and the liberty of other peoples oppressed by the Bolsheviks. Poland is making war only against the revolutionary minority of the Russian people.

He concludes by calling for his troops to make a supreme effort. The Polish Socialists have issued a manifesto, which, while calling upon the government to conclude peace with the Bolsheviks, exhorts both officers and men of the Polish Army to fight determinedly against the Reds and to defend the frontiers of the Fatherland until peace shall dawn.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PREMIUM RISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The premium on crude petroleum has risen to 50 cents a barrel in the last few weeks. Since the last increase in the crude basic rates, two months ago, there have been three increases in the prices of gasoline and one in the price of kerosene.

For some time the small refiners of the field have been bidding a premium for crude oil. It has been gradually increased in the last few weeks until the better grades now command 50 cents a barrel over the posted prices. The big purchasers have large quantities of crude oil in storage, but in many instances they seem to be maintaining their storage quantities by meeting the premium rates where necessary to get the oil. The eastern refiners are buying large quantities of midcontinent crude oil to maintain their plants at capacity, while the smaller refiners in the field are forced to pay a premium to get sufficient crude oil to maintain their own plants at the full capacity of the stills.

SUGAR BELIEVED HELD IN STORAGE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That there is a large amount of sugar stored or held for speculation in Boston and vicinity is the opinion expressed by Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. This conviction seems to be borne out, it is said, by the evidence of a loosening of the supplies of many retailers who are willing to sell in larger quantities. Indications, however, point to a general reluctance on the part of housewives to plunge in the purchase of sugar at 26 to 28 cents a pound, despite the fact that the canning season has already started.

Reports from Cuba show a drop in the price of the raw product, and the fact that shipments from Europe and the East are now arriving in the United States is believed to precede a further reaction in the Cuban market. Rate raising and contraction of credits by the Federal Reserve Bank is also taken as having a probable result of releasing sugar held for speculation.

Offer of Cuban Sugar is Denied
HAVANA, Cuba—Reports that the Cuban sugar sales committee had offered sugar for sale are denied by Salvatore del Valle, a member of the

committee. He declared, moreover, that offers of 18½ cents a pound made to the body had been refused. The committee was recently appointed at a meeting of sugar interests here and has exclusive authority to sell or withhold from the market all sugar owned by those represented on the committee. Present prices would be ruinous, he said, because liquidation with cane-growers had been made on a higher basis. Sale of the remainder of the Cuban crop at 20 cents a pound would make the average for the entire crop only 11 cents, he asserted.

Sugar from Japan Arrives

NEW YORK, New York—A shipment of 2400 tons of refined granulated sugar, shipped from Japan by way of the Suez Canal and transhipped at Gibraltar, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Sophie Frankel. The sugar is consigned to American importers.

DELEGATES GIVEN CHECKS, IT IS STATED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Checks signed by Edward F. Goltra, Democratic national committeeman from Missouri, were given to delegates to pay their expenses to the Democratic state convention at Joplin, according to testimony given yesterday by members of the St. Louis Democratic committee before the Senate committee investigating presidential campaign expenditures. This convention was instrumental in ousting James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, from his national convention seat. Patrick O'Neill, a delegate to the Joplin convention, told the committee he was given a check for \$150, signed by Mr. Goltra, to pay expenses to the convention. When Mr. O'Neill declared he was "against Goltra," he was asked if it "wasn't unusual to accept the Goltra check then?" "No," answered Mr. O'Neill, "I thought the money was subscribed. Why shouldn't the Democratic Party pay my expenses?"

Telegrams summoning Mr. Goltra and Joseph T. Davis as witnesses were sent to the United States marshal at San Francisco yesterday, with instructions to forward the summons if the two men had left for the east.

SEA ROUTE EXTENSION DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Application of the Southern Pacific Company for permission to operate its Atlantic steamship lines in further regular or irregular service between points on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf coast, was denied yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission held that such service was not in the interest of the public, and would prevent competition.

WAR VETERANS' REUNION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Veterans of the Rainbow Division from all parts of the United States began to arrive in Birmingham yesterday for their first reunion. Eight thousand were expected by Monday, when all detachments will have arrived. The reunion will continue through Wednesday.

INTOXICATED DRIVERS FINED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Fines of \$50 each were imposed on James H. Hurley and William Dowling, of this city, for operating an automobile while under the influence of the liquor.



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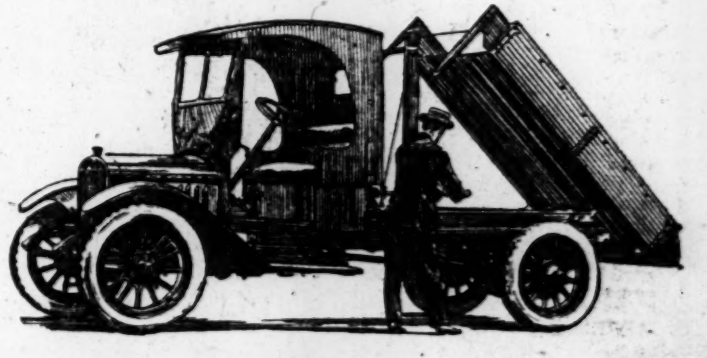
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RESULTS PLEASING
TO SUFFRAGISTS

Two National Conventions Gave Them a Large Part of What They Requested in Planks, Says Mrs. Maud W. Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—“We closed our trip to the two conventions in behalf of our planks with a feeling of great satisfaction over the result,” said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, in a statement issued at headquarters here yesterday. “We regard it as a sweeping victory for the forward-looking program of our organization. We secured about half of what we asked for at the Republican convention in Chicago, and in San Francisco the Democratic platform endorsed all of our planks but one.”

Mrs. Park stated the trip had been equally satisfactory along the line of organization. Meetings were held in Omaha, Nebraska; Denver, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah; Great Falls, Montana; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Spokane and Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Reno, Nevada; and Los Angeles and San Francisco, California. “These meetings,” said Mrs. Park, “will result in better working efficiency for state and national agencies. Out of it all is bound to come closer cooperation between the women of the east and the west for the accomplishment of the things women believe in.”

Constructive Program
The suffrage plank, over which there was the biggest spontaneous demonstration of the convention, went through as drafted by the representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and presented by Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee, third vice-president of the National Suffrage Association.

“It is the most constructive program ever presented for a platform in my 41 years of political convention experience,” said Charles Edward Russell, the well-known political diagnostician, at a dinner given to the writers attending the convention. He referred to the women’s platform contained in the six planks presented by the National League of Women Voters to the resolutions committee in the hearing Monday night.

“In the lobby of the Palace Hotel,” said Mr. Russell, “hangs a huge placard on which is listed the most satisfactory and fundamental program for humanity I have ever seen. The significant feature in political circles is that it was drawn up and presented by a group of women. In my opinion the future of the country lies in the hands of the women and their freedom from political oppression.”

Women’s Platform
Crowds gathered each day throughout the convention in front of this huge placard in the Palace Hotel lobby on which these planks were listed. Attractive lettering of white and orange on a black background set out the main points of the women’s platform.

In its abbreviated form this platform read:
“We urge prohibition of child labor and adequate appropriation for the children’s bureau; a federal department of education, joint federal and state aid for the removal of illiteracy and increase of teachers’ salaries and instructions in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased federal support for vocational training in home economics and federal regulation of the marketing and distribution of food; full representation of women on all commissions dealing with women’s work or women’s interests; the establishment of a joint federal and state employment service with women’s departments under the direction of technically qualified women and a reclassification of the federal civil service free from discrimination on the ground of sex; federal legislation which shall insure that American born women, resident in the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain American citizenship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required of alien women as is required of alien men.”

SALVATION ARMY MEMORIAL GIFT
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four 400-pound blocks of granite have been given by the New England forces of the Salvation Army to serve as corner stones of the organization’s new building to be erected at Plymouth, England, the port from which the Mayflower sailed with the Pilgrims 300 years ago. These stones were hewn from the New England coast near the actual landing place of the founders of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and are a part of the cargo of the liner Inku, which sailed for England yesterday.

NOTIFICATION OF GOVERNOR COOLIDGE
NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts—Preliminary arrangements for the official notification of Gov. Calvin Coolidge of his nomination for the vice-presidency on the Republican ticket were made here yesterday in a conference between representatives of the Republican national committee and the Coolidge home committee. The ceremony will take place at Allen Field, Smith College, on July 27, at 3 o’clock, and in case of rain in John M. Greene Hall at Smith College.

It was arranged to have a meeting of the full committee of notification, which, headed by William Allen White, of Kansas, as chairman, on the morning of July 27, and to keep the governor’s invitation to have the committee at luncheon with him later. Governor Coolidge is now on his vacation at the family homestead at Plymouth, Vermont, and intends to return here about July 25.

MR. MCADOO URGES HONEST ELECTIONS
Improper Use of Campaign Money, He Says, Is a Menace to Nation—League Declared Only Way to Lasting Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Declaring that America would never stand for the purchase of the presidency of the United States, and that there was no greater menace in this country today than the corrupt and improper use of money in elections, William G. McAdoo told the National League of Masonic Clubs, at the Waldorf-Astoria banquet closing their convention here late on Thursday night, that the public thought should be directed toward the wisdom of a drastic change in the election laws by which national elections would be paid out of the national treasury and by which it would be a crime for any man to pay a single dollar to further any candidacy.

Mr. McAdoo, making his first public speech since the Democratic convention, said that every possible support should be given to the Senate committee now investigating campaign expenditures. “When the dollar sign became the hallmark of the American presidency, the death of the Republic had been decreed,” Great sums contributed to the campaign were not given unselfishly, whether by Democrats or Republicans. Many of the contributors sought to have their favors returned in legislation. A law requiring payment for the campaigns out of the national treasury, with proper limitation of expenditure, would purify elections enormously.

There must also be a change in the presidential primary. As conducted now, it was disgraceful. It must be a nation-wide vote, under federal control, and the man with the most votes must be the nominee without a bossed convention.

Mr. McAdoo also discussed the League of Nations. The only way to think of it was in terms of humanity. The League was the only method by which peace could be preserved and disarmament brought about, and the people must register their verdict on it at the polls.

They must not only help the Allies but Central Europe. The League could not be thought of in a partisan spirit or in passion. If Americans were dead to every instinct of humanity, which they were not, self-interest would still compel them to help promote domestic tranquility and international security by the League. Restoration of the world’s economic stability would reduce the high cost of living.

Mr. McAdoo praised America’s part in the war, saying that it had brought victory a year earlier than the most optimistic European leader had expected. With regard to the Eighteenth Amendment, he said: “We love the Constitution—even with the Eighteenth Amendment—for we know that when the verdict of the majority has been rendered and affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, that verdict must be respected.”

STATE RIGHT UNDER DRY LAW IS ARGUED
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Whether the State may prosecute under the Volstead Act, or whether it is a matter for action by the federal courts only, was argued yesterday before a special session of the full bench of the Supreme Court. About 100 other cases depend on the decision in this case. The attorney for the defendant asserted that the congressional action on prohibition had vitiated the right of the states to legislate on the definition of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

CHURCH PROGRAM
MUCH CURTAILED

Reorganization of the Evangelical Denominations, Which Have Modified Their Budget—Steel Investigation Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Interchurch World Movement, established by 31 evangelical denominations representing about 75 per cent of the Protestant Church membership of the United States, with a program for a five-year campaign and a budget figured at \$1,330,000,000, has been entirely reorganized and is to be carried on a greatly modified scale, with a budget not to exceed \$75,000.

It is believed that withdrawal of the Northern Presbyterians and the Northern Baptists, each of which bodies had underwritten the enterprise to the extent of \$1,000,000, was a decisive factor in the reorganization of this, the greatest interdenominational movement ever launched.

A committee of 15 has been appointed to confer with the various denominations represented in the movement and to recommend plans. The general committee is convinced that the main objects for which the movement was created should be conserved. The committee hopes that the Presbyterians and Baptists may decide to re-enter the movement and cooperate in the modified program. Representatives of both these denominations were present unofficially at the reorganization meeting.

Steel Report Blamed
It has been reported insistently that the highly impartial investigation of the steel industry and the steel strike is the fundamental cause of the skulking of the movement, and that vigorous efforts have been made to suppress the publication of the steel report. These rumors have been as consistently denied at the Interchurch headquarters. It has been stated that the church report is being printed and will be given to the newspapers for publication this month.

The fact that the Interchurch movement reached out into fields hitherto generally ignored by the churches and established an active industrial relations department has stirred up opposition among large financial and industrial interests, it is believed. And it is thought that the charge that the movement was wasting money was based on the belief that industrial affairs were not proper fields for ecclesiastical investigation.

Many believe the Interchurch experience to be another clash between capital and liberalism, another phase of the industrial struggle. At any rate, this spring’s campaign for \$336,000,000 proved a failure, as only approximately 50 per cent of that amount was collected.

No Withdrawals
“No denomination has withdrawn from the Interchurch movement or lessened its financial support on account of the activities of the industrial relations committee. This I can say most emphatically,” said the Rev. Daniel A. Poling to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. “As for the report of that department on the steel strike, the executive committee voted unanimously to publish it, and that committee includes men of large business interests, leaders in the financial world.”

The report, so Interchurch officials say, contains 90,000 words, and, with supplements and exhibits, has a total of 150,000. Both this and a summary, containing about 6000 words, and said to cover very succinctly the ground gone over in the complete report, are now being printed.

Monitor yesterday that the investigation of the steel industry and the forthcoming report had had absolutely nothing to do with the reorganization of the Interchurch. He added that during the investigation by Judge Elbert H. Gary gave members of the body of letters of introduction to the heads of other steel companies, which facilitated their work.

Mr. Speers said that it would be impossible to discuss future plans of the organization at this time, as the members of the new committee of 15 were scattered and probably would not get together for some time. He said that investigation showed that the financial affairs of the movement were in better condition than was thought, as resources and credits would more than offset liabilities. As for reorganization, he said:

“The action of the general committee in voting unanimously for organization and continuation of the movement means that in the opinion of 150 persons in conference, American Protestantism is unwilling to take a backward step. These men and women were convinced that the case of Christian cooperation is so vital to the religion and moral welfare of the world that it must be upheld.”

WAR SECRETARY APPROVES TOUR
Newton D. Baker Believes the Trip to Orient Beneficial—Secrecy Causes Surprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, said on Thursday that he could not account for the secrecy maintained in connection with the trip to the Orient of a number of members of Congress now aboard the army transport Great Northern bound for Honolulu, Guam, China and the Philippines. He thought such a trip a good way for the Congressmen to spend the recess.

There are on the transport two Senators and 28 Representatives, about equally divided as to political affiliations. The list as unofficially obtained is as follows:

William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia; Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota; and the following representatives: Daniel R. Anthony (R.), of Kansas; Edward W. Brown (R.), of Wisconsin; Guy E. Campbell (D.), of Pennsylvania; Cassius C. Dowell (R.), of Iowa; Leonidas D. Robinson (D.), of North Carolina; Milton W. Shreve (R.), of Pennsylvania; John H. Small (D.), of North Carolina; Thomas F. Smith (D.), of New York; John Q. Tilson (R.), of Connecticut; William S. Vare (R.), of Pennsylvania; Harry C. Woodyard (R.), of West Virginia.

Most of these are accompanied by members of their families. Jaime C. De Veyra (Nationalist), resident commissioner from the Philippine Islands, is also a passenger.

In addition members of the families of the following members of Congress are on the passenger list: Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont; James H. Mays (D.), Representative from Utah; Everett Sanders (R.), Representative from Indiana; Christopher D. Sullivan (D.), Representative from New York; John W. Summers (R.), Representative from Washington; Henry J. Steele (D.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

The trip, of which Representative Porter was a principal sponsor, will require about 90 days. The cost to each person will be the statutory fee of \$1.75 a day for subsistence, about \$157.50 in all.

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BEER AND WINE
ISSUE CONTESTED

Temperance Federation Ready to Meet Wet Forces With Evidence That Increased Alcoholic Content Is Intoxicating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Realizing that the liquor interests will now devote their attention to an organized effort to repeal the Volstead Law and to set up in its place a measure permitting the sale of light beer and wines, on the ground that such are non-intoxicating and permissible under the federal prohibition amendment, the Scientific Temperance Federation, the national headquarters of which are in Boston, plans to give considerable attention to educating the people as to the actual effects of these liquors and the presentation of evidence to show that they are intoxicating and that their manufacture and sale would be in distinct violation of the prohibition amendment even with repeal or modification of the enforcement act.

A large amount of data has been gathered by the federation, much of which was used before the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary and again in the arguments before the United States Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act, both of which were upheld. The federation points out that it should be borne in mind that 2.75 per cent beer, the amount of alcoholic content which the liquor interests have claimed as non-intoxicating, is the measurement by weight and is equivalent to 3.33 per cent by volume. Many authorities from all over the world are quoted and the results of carefully performed tests are presented. “This evidence in the aggregate makes a strong case against any proposition that beverages containing an alcoholic content of more than one-half of 1 per cent are non-intoxicating.”

The federation proposes to be ready to meet any hostile movement against the Volstead Act by the liquor interests, either through Congress or otherwise. In conjunction with other dry organizations it plans to make it clear to the country that the beer and wine movement is intended as an opening wedge for the final overthrow of the prohibition amendment and that the alcoholic content of these beverages in any degree above one-half of 1 per cent is and can be proved intoxicating.

The Scientific Temperance Journal, a publication devoted to the interests of the federation, in discussing “Why Wine and Beer Should Not Be Exempted From Prohibition,” quotes from a Canadian temperance organ in which it is declared that in the legal sale of light beer and wine “the system of liquor selling remains in the same hands as before, the hands of those who were the distributors of

alcoholic poisons and the cause of the disorders and abuses which brought the old régime into universal disrepute. . . . Establishments selling beer and wine will easily become places where spirits illegally manufactured will be sold easily and continuously. . . . There remains in the sale of wine and beer by the glass the invitation to increased consumption, to idleness, disorders, and crimes. Instead of alcoholizing oneself in getting drunk quickly with several glasses of whisky a day the drinker will alcoholize himself or will even get drunk more slowly but just as surely with 2, 4, 10, or 15 glasses of beer a day.

“We pass in silence the immense waste of money at a time when living is so expensive that this wine and beer scheme as organized will inevitably entail, and will not speak further of the disorders it will necessarily entail, the same causes producing the same effect. But there is one matter that should be thought of—the desperation of Capital to dispense its merchandise by a paid organization and publicity richly remunerated. How long are people going to allow themselves to be deceived, made fools of and exploited for the profit of a few individuals? Who does not see in the extraordinary activity displayed to retain the license régime and the vast expenditures of money for publicity that regardless of good sense puts out the most deceitful statements, a capitalistic movement for lining up Labor against prohibition in order to take possession of the worker’s wages and live at his expense, leaving him finally in the gutter with ruined health?”

SOUTH AMERICA IN
ANTI-LIQUOR FIGHT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In consequence of the recent introduction of a prohibition bill in the Chamber of Deputies and the announcement that the Administration would not support it, the question of prohibition has come to the front as a subject of discussion. Drys and wets are citing the example of prohibition in the United States, for and against, and comparing conditions in the two countries.

It is understood that President Irigoyen is in sympathy with restriction of the liquor traffic, but believes that the country is not yet ready for total prohibition, such as the bill proposes. His attitude is to be seen in the terms of the commercial travelers’ treaty recently agreed to with Harry Lewis Stimson, United States Ambassador, a clause of which excludes from the benefits of the treaty salesmen from the United States trafficking in alcoholic beverages in Argentina, which, it has been learned, was inserted at President Irigoyen’s request.

The prohibition agitation here follows reports of similar agitation in Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile, one of the oddities of the situation being word from Punta Arenas, the world’s southernmost city, that the Labor element, having been unable to get prohibition legally adopted, has refused to unload alcoholic liquors from ships.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

New Homes Follow Saloons
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey—Disappearing saloons are leaving newly purchased homes in their wake, according to C. M. Davison, treasurer of the Jamesburg Mutual Building and Loan Association, who reported the effects of the dry law to The American Issue. Under the local option law Jamesburg voted dry on May 21, 1918. He says:

“The writer being an officer of the above association, it is most gratifying to note at least eight or more names on the books of our association who were known by almost every citizen to have been the very lowest type of drunkards, for whom, to all appearances, there seemed to be no hope. That they could save or have a dollar to call their own was highly improbable. But prohibition has certainly come as a blessing to them; they have all bought homes through our association and never miss a monthly payment. In a few more years each will own a home.”

Crime Decrease Cutting Costs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
TOLEDO, Ohio—Crime has been reduced here by 50 per cent since the advent of prohibition according to figures compiled from police station records by A. V. Schreiber, district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Since July 1, 1919, the daily number of arrests has been cut to a daily average of 19 compared with the mark of 39 before prohibition went into effect.

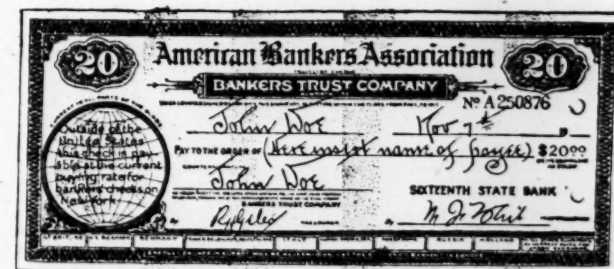
“The saving in court and prisoners’ maintenance resulting from this remarkable decline in crime is very apparent and will not be denied even by the wet forces,” said Mr. Schreiber. “The past year also has seen a marked decrease in usual joy ride accidents which follow liquor parties.”

Mr. Schreiber says the same general decline in crime is noted in other cities of Ohio. “In comparison with the 4480 arrests in Dayton during the first six months of 1919,” he says, “Only 1133 have been reported for a similar period this year.” The Dayton, Xenia and Cincinnati workhouses have been closed, he points out, the Springfield city jail has been discontinued and there is talk of converting the Norwalk jail into a home.

SWITCHING ADJUSTMENT ASKED
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Petitions for adjustment of freight switching charges and establishment of a “switching area” in which a uniform charge would be made were the subject of a joint hearing held in the State House yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The petitioners are the members of the Boston Woolen Trade Association, who claim that such a system as they request exists in other cities and militates against the Boston merchants.

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WOMEN TACKLE ECONOMIC QUESTION

British Women Now Studying the Guild Socialist Program With Special Reference to Their Own Economic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—That "economic power must precede political power" is an axiom of the Guild Socialist doctrine. How far this is true may be a matter of opinion, but it is significant that the women's movement in England, having won the parliamentary franchise, is now seriously turning its attention to the economic question. In part this has been forced upon it. It is not only the hostility displayed by the trade unions to working women that is making women readjust their ideas. The bargains which the unions now bring about with governments makes the women's vote comparatively ineffective. If even the threat of "direct action" can shape the policy of the government, it would seem that its political emancipation, won at so much cost, the women have grasped the shadow rather than the substance of power.

It is interesting to remember that abstention from voting was the advice once given by Guild Socialists to workmen on the ground that the political caucus was controlled by the capitalists. They are, therefore, asking themselves two questions: (1) In what way can representative government be made a reality and not a name only? (2) How can women gain economic and industrial power? The Independent Labor Party, in spite of its fair promises, has proved a broken reed in regard to the industrial freedom of women. But what about national guilds?

Government by Function

Until the war, Guild Socialism was a more or less academic proposition, and not even its most ardent adherents dreamt of the rapid progress it would make within a few years. Its advocates were a band of "intellectuals," Socialists and deep students of political economy, who were content to sow the seed of their idea and let it germinate slowly. Unlike the ordinary Labor politician, they had no wish to ameliorate the condition of wagers. Their aim was to abolish it altogether, and substitute a system of national guilds—or government by function—which would be controlled by the members and work in conjunction with the state. The war, which proved the finishing blow to so many effete customs, seized upon part at any rate of the guild idea, saw that it was very practical politics indeed, and proceeded to put it into effect.

The industrial councils were the direct outcome of the guild propaganda, and the man who drafted the Whitley report was a member of the National Guilds League. That the Guild Socialists repudiated the Whitley councils does not alter the fact. There is ground for believing that they felt bound to do so as not going far enough. Since then the guild idea has grown tremendously in power and importance, one reason or its unlooked-for success being its adaptability to existing conditions. It is not iron-bound and cast into a permanent fixed shape waiting for a nebulous future to bring it into being full grown. While never really departing from its ideal goal, it expands or modifies as it goes along. It has done this very noticeably in the case of women.

Eliminating Women

A monopoly of blackleg-proof labor by the trade unions is considered one of the most necessary steps toward national guilds. Hitherto it must be admitted that women have in large numbers sold their labor for less wages than men. But this has been done from necessity, not choice. The remedy is, of course, organization in the men's unions. This, however, is only now being realized, and in their fear of blackleg labor the Guild Socialists originally decreed the elimination of women from all trades except the purely domestic ones. They thus alienated a large body of women who otherwise might have found their scheme attractive. The social, religious and trade guilds of the middle ages admitted women on practically the same terms as men. Girl apprentices as well as boys were taken, and women could also have guilds of their own. The Rolls of the Hundreds mention women as being among the great wool merchants of London: "Widows of London who make great trade in wool and other things, such as Isabella Buckerell and others."

The present day guildsmen have now recognized their mistake, and are anxious for the support of organized and thinking women. The National Guilds League admits women to its membership and executive on precisely the same terms as men, and recently appointed a committee to study and report on the question of women in relation to industry and national guilds. The result was that the league now stands for absolute equality between the sexes in the labor market and elsewhere. This was brought out very clearly at a women's conference the other day.

Women Under Guild Socialism

The meeting was convened by the Women's International League to discuss "The Position of Women Under Guild Socialism," and delegates from various women's societies were present. Various aspects of the question were considered. It was generally agreed that the whole system of government is rapidly changing in this country, and that the Guild Socialist idea of functional, in lieu of territorial, representation, was making headway, and seemed likely to come to complete fruition in the future. Already it was behind the most progressive plans of

the Labor Party, and the Sankey report proved that it had taken deep root. The professions also to a large extent were organized on similar lines. Were women to take no definite cognizance of the movement, or come into it and help to shape its policy? If they remained outside it was not unlikely that the status of woman in a future functional democracy would be negligible.

G. D. H. Cole, one of the best-known advocates of Guild Socialism, an Oxford Don and trade union official, replied to the delegates, with whom he seemed to be in general agreement. A resolution was then carried, calling upon the women to study the Guild Socialist program, with special reference to their own particular problems.

SCOTTISH MASONRY IS ENCOURAGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUNDEE, Scotland.—General Gordon-Gilmour, of Craigmillar, the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, visited this city recently, together with a large deputation from the Scottish Grand Lodge, in order to install A. J. Ramsay into the office of Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire. The former Provincial Grand Master, David Stewart, retiring after having occupied that position for the past 10 years.

Mr. Ramsay has had an extensive experience in the craft, having been connected with the Province of Forfarshire for 22 years. The Forfar and Kincardine Lodge of Dundee is the parent lodge of the Provincial Grand Master-Elect, who is also a subscribing member of Lodge No. 137 of Blairgowrie. Mr. Ramsay has attended lodges in many parts of the world, and is a Proxy Grand Master of the Province of Natal in British South Africa. The installation ceremony took place in the Masonic Temple, in the presence of a large gathering of the brethren representative of the daughter lodges in the Province. The lodge being opened, the Grand Master and the deputation entered and took control. Brother Ramsay was introduced, and the ceremony of installation having been performed by the Grand Master, the new Provincial Grand Master for Forfarshire took the chair.

Following the installation ceremony, the Grand Master referred, in his speech, to the flourishing state of Freemasonry in Scotland. The last few years, he said, has seen an enormous addition to the craft. While they welcomed the increase into the ranks of Freemasonry, they had to remember that what was wanted in Freemasonry was quality more than quantity, and no member should propose any one for membership whom he would not cheerfully accept in his own family.

The necessity of limiting the number who were to receive degrees at the same time was dealt with by the Grand Master. Candidates were more impressed, he believed, by the initiation ceremonies when the number was small. He congratulated the Province on the superiority which had attended it, and a minute of appreciation of the work of the lodge was read by the Grand Secretary. In losing the services of Brother D. Stewart as Provincial Grand Master, the Province was suffering a great loss, but he hoped that the success which had attended the reign of Brother Stewart would continue during the time that Brother Ramsay held office.

BRITISH POLITICAL PARTIES ORGANIZING

Old Party Machines, According to Recent By-Elections, Have Lost Touch with the Body of the Electorate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—Behind the scenes in British politics at this moment everyone is talking of organization, almost to the exclusion of policy itself. The Coalition is perplexed at its electoral machinery in the constituencies, or, at all events, Mr. Lloyd George is; the Labor Party is busy with the ticklish process of creating a "General Staff," and the Independent Liberals are justifying the maintenance of a national organization on the ground that the revival of Liberalism is the one thing needful for political health. In this they are right, but their plea for support of the Liberal organization in the country is couched in such terms as would almost suggest that they themselves are doubtful of their own political right to exist.

Lukewarm Indolence

The explanation of all this anxiety about organization is to be found in the fact, of which recent by-elections afford proof, that the old party machines have lost touch with the vast body of the electorate. And it is natural for men, whose business it is to think of politics in terms of party organizations, to suppose that if you renovate the machine, you have done all that is needful. To the detached, though interested, observer it is as clear as daylight that, granted the necessity for good organization, the real problem of the Liberal Party, for instance, is to make leaders, for the Conservative Party, (b) the Coalition Liberals, (c) the Independent Liberals, plus the Labor Party.

His intention was to create a Coalition majority of (a) and (b), carry on with it as long as his Conservative allies were content to swallow his program; and when they threatened to revolt over some too radical measure he would throw them over, and reform his government out of a parliamentary majority of (b) and (c). The Conservative managers completely outmaneuvered him, and the prevailing chauvinism of the country destroyed his design by wiping the Independent Liberals out of existence. The election gave him a House of Commons in which the Conservatives had a majority over all other parties combined. And Mr. Lloyd George has since had to make the best of what is really a very bad business.

Electoral Profit

From these weaknesses in its opponents Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Gov-

ernment has drawn substantial electoral profit. Not only are the Liberal and Labor parties keenly concerned about their own domestic condition, but the bankruptcy of British progressive leadership is such that these two parties continue to fight one another in practically every election that occurs, thus giving a marked advantage to the candidates of the Coalition. The electoral defeats of Mr. Lloyd George's supporters during 1919 are not being repeated in 1920; and, though no one can say that the Coalition itself is popular, it simply holds the field because there is no alternative on the horizon. Mr. Lloyd George's personal prestige has seriously declined, but he still remains the magnetic center of political interest. He himself is well aware that there is no permanence in the present parliamentary position.

The Coalition is thoroughly unstable, and visibly invites either dissolution or a complete transformation. To dissolve it, would cure none of the present ills; to transform it has hitherto proved impossible, first, because the Conservative leaders are too uncertain whether Mr. Lloyd George would lead them in the new party which must emerge from the transformation; second, because the Liberal members of the Coalition (being a minority) are convinced that the new party would really be a Tory-Democrat-Imperialist organization, no matter what Mr. Lloyd George chose to call it.

A "Fusion" That Failed

A few weeks ago Mr. Lloyd George used all his persuasive powers to make his Liberal Coalitionists accept his proposal of "fusion," but he failed. Liberalism is still a great force in the country, and the Liberals who have followed him since 1916 in all his war policies, feel that fusion with the Conservatives would be little less than apostasy.

The true cause of Mr. Lloyd George's present dilemma is to be found in the failure of his plans in 1918. In holding the general election of that year he expected to achieve the following result: The new House of Commons would be composed of three sections of approximately equal strength: (a) the Conservative Party, (b) the Coalition Liberals, (c) the Independent Liberals, plus the Labor Party.

His intention was to create a Coalition majority of (a) and (b), carry on with it as long as his Conservative allies were content to swallow his program; and when they threatened to revolt over some too radical measure he would throw them over, and reform his government out of a parliamentary majority of (b) and (c). The Conservative managers completely outmaneuvered him, and the prevailing chauvinism of the country destroyed his design by wiping the Independent Liberals out of existence. The election gave him a House of Commons in which the Conservatives had a majority over all other parties combined. And Mr. Lloyd George has since had to make the best of what is really a very bad business.

WOMEN WORK FOR INTERNATIONALISM

Their World Efforts to Be Directed to Forming a Women's Conference and Bureau in Connection With the League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Internationalism is in the air, and women have caught their fair share of it. Since the signing of the armistice one international women's society after another has met, in meeting, or is about to meet. Two were convened in June, one assembled in April, and others have been called for this month and September. Some have been in existence for many years, but a few are of very recent growth. Each organization stands for a distinct object or group of objects, but under whatever name they work their ultimate aim is the same—the welfare of the human race.

The International Council of Women is the oldest of the organizations and came into being in 1888. It was founded by a handful of far-seeing American women—Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Frances Willard, and others. Its objects are "to provide a means of communication between women's organizations in all countries, and to provide opportunities for women to meet together from all parts of the world to confer upon questions relating to the welfare of the commonwealth, the family, and the individual." The preamble to the constitution drawn up by the founders runs as follows: "We, women of all nations, sincerely believing that the best good of humanity will be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and of the state, do hereby band ourselves together in a confederation of workers, to further the application of the Golden Rule to society custom and law."

Obstacles Removed

The council met with many obstacles in the process of formation, but is now a strong federation of 22 national councils, each of which consists of the affiliated women's societies of the different countries. It meets quinquennially, and its next convention will be held at Christiania in September. The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair has been its president for many years.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, about which so much has already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor in connection with the June congress, was formed in 1902 to work for "the enfranchisement of the women of all nations." About 20 countries have granted the vote to

women since its inception, but women are still unenfranchised in the Latin countries of Europe and South America. In Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Rumania, Switzerland, Newfoundland, the Philippines, South Africa, India, China and Japan, the women have yet to win their political freedom. The Alliance will, therefore, continue to work till its object has been achieved though its constitution will doubtless be reshaped and adapted to the new conditions.

Another very important body is the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association. So well known is the work of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, especially perhaps in connection with the Blue Triangle huts in Europe and the Near East, that at a recent public meeting convened by the Y. W. C. A. Lord Islington referred to that body as "already a League of Nations!"

The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union has done magnificent work both for temperance and the emancipation of women. A conference of the union was held in London a few weeks ago and did much to advance the cause of prohibition in Great Britain. In October, 1917, the first International Congress of Working Women was held in Washington, and submitted a number of resolutions dealing with women's hours of labor, insurance, to the League of Nations International Conference of Labor.

A society which has recently come into existence is the International Federation of University Women. It will hold its first congress in London in July, at which delegates will be present from all the women's colleges throughout the world. The two chairmen of the federation are Professor Winifred Cullis, London University, and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Columbia University, United States of America.

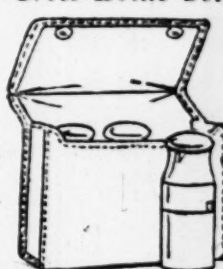
Then there are the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the International Women's Socialist Organization. There is little doubt, however, that women's world efforts will presently be chiefly centered in a women's conference and bureau which it is hoped to establish in connection with the League of Nations. It was mainly owing to the International Council of Women that the Inter-Allied Women's Conference was held at Paris in February, 1919, which resulted in the admission of women to all positions under the League on equal terms with men. But a special women's office is also felt to be necessary at this juncture.

That the international consciousness of women is developing so rapidly augurs well for the future peace of the world. And the fact that those who meet in council from every corner of the earth are not only women trained in affairs, but public-spirited in the best sense of the term, justifies the hope that they will help to find the right solution for the present discontent.



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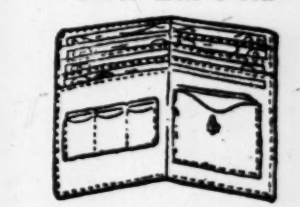
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DATO CABINET IS IN A SATISFIED MOOD

Spanish "Summer" Government Has Maximum of Assurance and Aplomb, While Minister of Interior Is Optimistic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The new Spanish Government, the surprise Dato Ministry which came in at the finish of the historic crisis calmly and strongly to dash the hopes of all the schemers of other sections—and more, as it is believed now, to the aggravation of the Maurists than any others—is taking things quietly. It proceeds slowly and carefully, and is wise to do so. It makes no extravagant declarations of intentions. The new Premier, Don Eduardo Dato himself, is in no state of excitement upon his restoration to his old state of premiership. Don Eduardo is a man of much social grace, and the light delights of good society have a considerable attraction for him.

Thus on these days you may often find him at the hour of luncheon and in the early period of the afternoon in the salon of the Hotel Ritz, which is the meeting place of the best Madrid society and of the politicians also. These latter, with a new government in power and a new set of machinations to be entered upon forthwith, displaying much activity and holding many special luncheons behind screens and curtains, which are generally called banquets. Mr. Dato more frequently is at a table with three or four friends. On such occasions he treats the mention of politics with a smile and passes on the conversation to other and, as he suggests, more interesting topics, such as the arrangements for the season at the northern watering places. Nobody who has a few pesetas to spare would ever dream of staying in Madrid during July and August, but by general consent the heat of May this year has been prematurely the heat of July and August. In such circumstances how can a new government set about the earnest preparation of great schemes and do itself real justice?

A Summer Government

This, as the critics have been saying, is just "a summer government," meant to tide over the summer season when politics go more quietly in Spain than they generally do, and it is said that when the autumn comes nothing is more certain than that the "historic crisis" will be renewed and a better job made of it next time, with a possible Liberal combination in office. The Dato Ministry might take things very easily indeed did not two or three questions press so hard for settlement. There is that of the railway rates, the social question cannot be neglected, and the disposition for strikes to become something more serious than strikes at places like Valencia, Salamanca and Zaragoza, recently is a matter that must preoccupy the government most seriously for a time.

The new government is very satisfied with itself; it has a maximum of assurance, of aplomb. It is surprised that the people should be surprised that it has made appointments of a most original character and chosen new men for old offices. Mr. Bergamin, the new Minister of the Interior, but a very experienced minister in the past for all that—tells us that the King is particularly pleased that a Dato Conservative ministry, the pure official thing, homogeneous and not composed of fragments of sections, is in power; but then Don Alfonso, with his infinite tact, proceeds well with any government that is in office and does his utmost to encourage it.

King Praises Ministry

Mr. Bergamin says that when the new government was sworn in at the Palace the King was very affectionate with them, that he recalled the services lent to the country and to the monarchy by the Conservative Party, and he expressed his conviction that this government would be a credit to the history of the Conservative Party and would put all its good-will and all its zeal at the disposal of the national interests. Furthermore, the King exhorted them to study and solve as soon as possible the various problems with which the country was confronted at the present time. They had promised to do so and were ready for work.

It was no use, said Mr. Bergamin, talking about new programs while so many old questions remained to be settled, and the new ministry proposed to deal with the subjects already set up and to do so in the spirit of its motto, "Peace, Labor and Justice." Mr. Bergamin, who, as Minister of the Interior, has perhaps a more difficult task in front of him than other ministers, is in fine feather and full of optimism. "I will give a purse and 50,000 pesetas with it to whoever wants it," he said to a number of friends when they were congratulating him at the opening of his new term of office. "Who wants it?" he asked, but nobody called for the cash, knowing the pretty and pleasant ways of Mr. Bergamin.

Unexpected Faces

The public and politicians have as yet hardly become accustomed to the appearance of most unexpected faces at certain ministries. The nominations of Viscount Eza for the Ministry of War, and that of the Premier himself for the Ministry of Marine are still regarded as extraordinary, and scarcely less so those of the Count de Bugallal for Grace and Justice and Domínguez Pascual for Finance. Even more discussed and criticized has been the continuation of Mr. Ortúño in the office of Public Works, but reasonable people think there is very much to be said for this continuation and it is laid to the credit of the Premier. It presages the settlement of the railway rates problem.

The Premier has no immediate in-

tention of presenting himself and his new cabinet to Parliament; he has stated that for the time being his policy is one of conciliation all round, that he desires to placate the political elements that feel they should oppose themselves most strongly to him, and that in those parts of Spain where political and social difficulties are most serious he would rather adopt measures of conciliation, so far as this can be done with advantage to the interests of the country, than resort to measures of violence. He recognizes that the present times are very difficult and that troubles of various kinds do not diminish nor are likely to do so while there exists such a shortage of necessities.

The very first thing the government was called upon to deal with was a shortage of wheat in the Province of Alicante, which was causing great trouble, some of the smaller towns in that Province not possessing even a grain of wheat and therefore having to go without bread altogether. A commission from Alicante came up to Madrid to press the matter upon the attention of the government at the very moment that it had been sworn in.

Mr. Dato says that he is much honored by being Minister of Marine, and will discharge the duties of the office to the best of his ability as long as he is Premier. He says he will give special attention to the investigations of technicians, and will do his utmost to bring the executive authority and the marine into closer touch with each other.

Finance Minister Criticized

As intimated, the selection of Domínguez Pascual as Minister of Finance has caused considerable criticism, and nowhere more than in Bilbao, which has had interesting experiences with him. A curious story is now unearthed and given wide circulation. At the time of the outbreak of the European war a great economic crisis broke out in Bilbao, which felt that it would be seriously and adversely affected. A commission was appointed to go to Madrid and seek support from the high financial authorities there, this commission including Mr. Villabaso, the present director of the Banco Vizcaino, and the then president of the Chamber of Commerce and deputy to the Cortes, Mr. Echevarría. Their special object was to seek the assistance of the Banco de España of which Domínguez Pascual was at that time governor.

On arriving in Madrid and gaining an interview with the governor, Mr. Pascual in a tone of disdain asked his visitors, "What guarantees do you offer? Industrial shares are not sufficient guarantee." The representatives of Bilbao offered him large quantities of industrial shares of every kind—those in shipbuilding companies, iron works, and so forth, which represented the economic life of Bilbao, which had its influence upon every part of Spain. They were not enough, and the Bilbao commission departed with a flat refusal, and were intensely indignant at the contempt of the guarantees that they had offered. Bilbao people who recall this affair at the present moment say that the city should register its disapproval of the elevation of such a man, with such evident narrow vision, to the high office of Minister of Finance.

GOOD TEMPLARS TO MEET AT COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The International Lodge, Congress of Good Templars, will assemble in the Parliament House, which constitutes part of Christiansborg Castle, Copenhagen, on July 27 and will continue until August 3, 1920. The Minister of the Interior presiding at the opening festival. The International Lodge has met triennially, its latest sessions having been held at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1908, when President Roosevelt gave a reception at the White House; at Hamburg in 1911, when the greatest International Exhibition was held; and in the Norwegian Parliament House at Christiania in August, 1914, when the session was hastened to a close by the declaration of war, at which time representatives from all divisions of the globe had no small difficulty in leaving for home.

The next session was fixed for the year 1917 at Minneapolis, United States of America, but the war prevented assembly until the present year, and the place of meeting was changed to Denmark as a neutral country. The coming session promises to be of exceptional interest owing to the contemplated return to the parent order of many who, in Switzerland and other parts of central Europe, seceded from it over a dozen years ago, on account of it having subjected members to certain religious tests and required certain religious observances as a condition of membership. The parent order has since accorded liberty of conscience in these matters, by ceasing to require any uniformity so far as religious observances are concerned, although this has in no way varied the order in Anglo-Saxon countries. Those who seceded appear satisfied with the wider latitude allowed to the adherents, and it is expected that conditions of reunion will be arranged at Copenhagen.

The question of liquor legislation will be a prominent subject for discussion. The head of the order is the Hon. E. Wavinsky, a member of the upper House in the Swedish Parliament, and the second officer is the Hon. G. F. Cotterill, formerly Mayor of Seattle, United States of America. The United States, it is understood, will be sending a strong contingent to the Congress. The strongest group in the order will be the Scandinavians of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, strengthened by several Scandinavian Grand Lodges in the United States of America. Tom Honeyman of Glasgow, Scotland, is the head of the order in Scotland, and also its international secretary.

OUT OF WORK PAY FOR BRITISH LABOR

Thousands of Skilled Engineers Receiving Donations From Union Funds Although There Is Work in Abundance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Possibly the most militant section of the community during the latter period of the war, and in the early days of the armistice, namely, the engineers, have sobered down very considerably of late; nothing extraordinary in the way of a strike has occurred since the Clyde and Belfast walkout nearly 18 months ago in support of a shorter working day. It will be remembered that, like all resorts to drastic action that were the chief characteristics of a certain section of engineers at that period, the decision was unauthorized and without sanction or approval of the union officials. Indeed, the latter were invariably ignored, matters being left very much in the hands of the shop stewards, a movement that had grown tremendously during the war.

Movement Come to Stay

It was obvious to anyone with sufficient energy and disinterestedness to probe deeply into the problem, that the movement had come to stay, and that the stewards were destined to occupy a fair portion of the limelight in the industrial drama of the future. There were not wanting advisers who implored the government, and "authority" generally, to ignore the movement, and to refuse to recognize or negotiate with their spokesmen. Fortunately, the government thought otherwise, and arrangements were subsequently arrived at which resulted in the engineering employers agreeing to recognize the shop steward as the duly accredited representative of the union in matters affecting the shop wherein he was employed. He could, if he so desired, obtain the assistance of the permanent and paid official of the union to state the shop grievances. In a word he was saddled with responsibility, and the eagerness of his unofficial days in favor of a strike is now equalled only by his desire to avoid one.

This probably more than any other single cause explains the comparative calm in the engineering world, coupled with another very important consideration, namely, that the steward is in a position to call attention to a grievance before it becomes acute, as has almost invariably happened that big disturbances grew out of little causes. It was evidently in a spirit of sweet reasonableness and sympathy that the representatives of the National and Engineering Employers Federation met the Engineering Trade Unions recently to consider to what extent the former were prepared to agree that the industry should accept financial responsibility for unemployment.

Work in Abundance

It is a strange commentary upon the existing system that although there is work in abundance waiting to be done, to make good the destruction of the war as well as to overtake lost ground, there are, nevertheless, thousands of skilled engineers receiving out of work donations from the union funds. There is not an engineering firm of any repute which had not work for years ahead. There is work to be done and skilled labor to do it, yet it would appear to be beyond the wit of man to bring these two factors together.

The proposal to make each industry self-supporting, and responsible for the maintenance of its own operatives during periods of trade depression, was first given official prominence in a document presented to the Ministry of Labor as an interim report, of a committee on scientific management and education, of costs as applied to the building industry. It is extremely unfortunate that more has not been heard of the recommendations embodied therein, as they certainly establish a foundation for industrial peace. In the opinion of the committee, unemployment was one of the four main causes of restriction in output, and the greatest hindrance to the creation and development to its fullest capacity of what they describe as the "team spirit," the "active cooperation of actual producers, whether by hand or brain, together with the state as representing the community whom they are organized to serve."

Financial Obligations

There is much to be said in favor of the proposal to saddle a particular industry with the financial obligations to meet its own fluctuations of trade. Under existing circumstances the out-of-work simply falls back upon whatever support he can obtain from his trade union or friendly society. With the knowledge that the finance required to keep him going has to be borne by the various engineering employers acting through their federation, special attention and cooperation one with another throughout the industry as a whole would be given to the question, resulting in better organization and a gradual elimination of the unemployed problem. That is how the idea strikes the promoters of the scheme among the engineers with whom the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the matter recently.

W. H. Hutchinson, a member of the engineers' executive and chairman of the Labor Party, who represented the engineering unions, expressed himself as satisfied that the employers had received their proposals sympathetically. The proposal, together with the arguments adduced in support of them, had to be conveyed to the constituent members of the federation with a view to ascertaining how and

in what form they may be adopted. Meanwhile Mr. Tom Mann, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, urges the rank and file members to be up and doing and to formulate demands worthy the new amalgamation which materializes sometime in June, when "the rule books of the separate unions will have been superseded by the new rules of the Amalgamated Engineering Union."

Mr. Mann a Hustler

In an extended tour of the provinces in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, says Mr. Mann, he found widespread dissatisfaction with the low standards of weekly income. "Let happen what will, at any cost this must be raised." And £6 10s. a week as a minimum is the least that can be entertained with anything like reasonable regard to decency, which it may be necessary to enforce by drastic action. In which event they must not forget the commissariat. Greater cooperation between the members and the cooperative societies must be entered upon, and food supplies arranged for beforehand. Evidently Mr. Mann is something of a hustler for he hopes to accomplish all this and a good deal more while the weather is warm, this being "the only period when action of the kind under consideration—strike action, marshaling of the commissariat, and so forth, should be taken."

It is presumed there are some who still take Mr. Mann seriously. But some consolation may be gathered from Mr. Mann's concluding observations expressing the opinion that "the future rests chiefly with an intelligent rank and file," which indicates that the position among the engineers may not be as bad as a first impression suggests.

WORKERS ELECT J. R. CLYNES

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—J. R. Clynes was again elected president of the National Union of General Workers, at the congress of the organization held in this city recently. The proceedings were conducted in private, but it was announced that the voting for the election of president for the next two years resulted as follows: Mr. Clynes, M.P., 262,687; Mr. F. Edwards, 23,795; Mr. McCaffery, 5,990. Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., was reappointed general secretary by a large majority, the figures being: Mr. Thorne, 257,963; Mr. Watkins (of London), 10,986; Mr. Holden (of London), 9,986.

SPA AS THE SCENE OF THE CONFERENCE

Meeting Place of the Delegates Is Historic Belgian Town—Sessions Take Place in Castle Situated in the Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Spa in Belgium, the scene of the great conference of the Supreme Council of the Allies, dates back to the fourteenth century, for it was in 1326 that it was practically founded by a certain Wolf, or Collin le Loup, an iron-master of Breda, who purchased a piece of land there from Erard de la Marck, the Bishop of Liège.

At the beginning of the fifteenth century, Spa numbered only about 250 houses, and was comparatively unknown to other European countries. After the sixteenth century, however, the resort was frequently visited by celebrities from other lands, including the Duke of Nevers, Margaret of Valois, Henry III of France, and Alexander Farnese, and the fashion of visiting Spa had become still more thoroughly established in the eighteenth century. For a time however, its popularity waned, the French Revolution and, so far as English visitors were concerned, the attractions of German resorts, turning the tide elsewhere.

A New Lease of Life

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, however, Spa has taken a new lease of life, having become the fashionable resort of royalties and other travelers from all over the globe. Distant some 20 miles from Liège, and 70 miles from Brussels, the scene of the allied conference is situated in the valley of the Wayai, at a height of 814 feet above sea level, in the province of Liège. On the north and northeast it is protected by a wooded range of hills known as the Spalmon, comprising the Bois de la Reid, the Bois du Chiencul and other forests. On the south of the town are a number of beautiful ravines cut in the primary rocks of the district by small affluents of the Wayai.

Much of the charm of Spa is centered round the promenades and

drives along the sides and amongst the crests of the hills.

"Bois de Spa"

A thriving local industry is that of the production of fancy articles in lacquered wood, known as "bois de Spa." To meet the needs of English and American visitors, an English church was erected in the town between the years 1872 and 1876. For some time Spa has been busily engaged in elaborately decorating itself for the arrival of the various diplomatic missions and the innumerable visitors which will foregather in the famous Belgian resort. The conference itself takes place at the Château de la Fraineuse, the residence of Mr. Petzer-Graux, which is beautifully situated between wooded hills and the winding river Wayai, where special arrangements have been made for telephonic communication to be established between Spa, London and Paris.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is officially announced by the Air Ministry that a gift of £1500 has been placed at the disposal of the Air Council by the Orange Free State Branch of the Victoria League for the permanent use of the Royal Air Force. The ministry states that it has been decided to apply this sum to the endowment of a number of scholarships, tenable at the Royal Air Force College by South African Flight Cadets, to be known as the "Victoria League" Scholarships. All candidates for admission to the college, whose fathers are British subjects and normally resident in the Union of South Africa, will be eligible to compete for these scholarships.

Two scholarships will be offered for competition each year, one at the examination for admission to the Royal Air Force Cadet College held in June and one at that held in November. They will be tenable for one year and of the annual value of approximately £35, payable half yearly in arrears in equal instalments. They will on each occasion be awarded to the candidate fulfilling the conditions prescribed above, who successfully passes the competitive entrance examination with the highest number of marks and is selected for admission to the college. A "Victoria League" Scholarship may be held in addition to a King's or Prize Cadetship.

WAGE DEMANDS OF LABOR OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first annual meeting of the grand council of the Middle Classes Union was held at the Connaught Rooms recently, when upward of 160 delegates, attending from all parts of the United Kingdom, proved the vitality of the union by the strength of the branches which they represented. After settling various matters of interior policy, the meeting proceeded to a consideration of questions in connection with Labor and the economic situation, taxation and rating, the housing problem, and the urgent necessity for Government economy as a definite step to the limitation of taxation, and the consequent reduction of the present high cost of living.

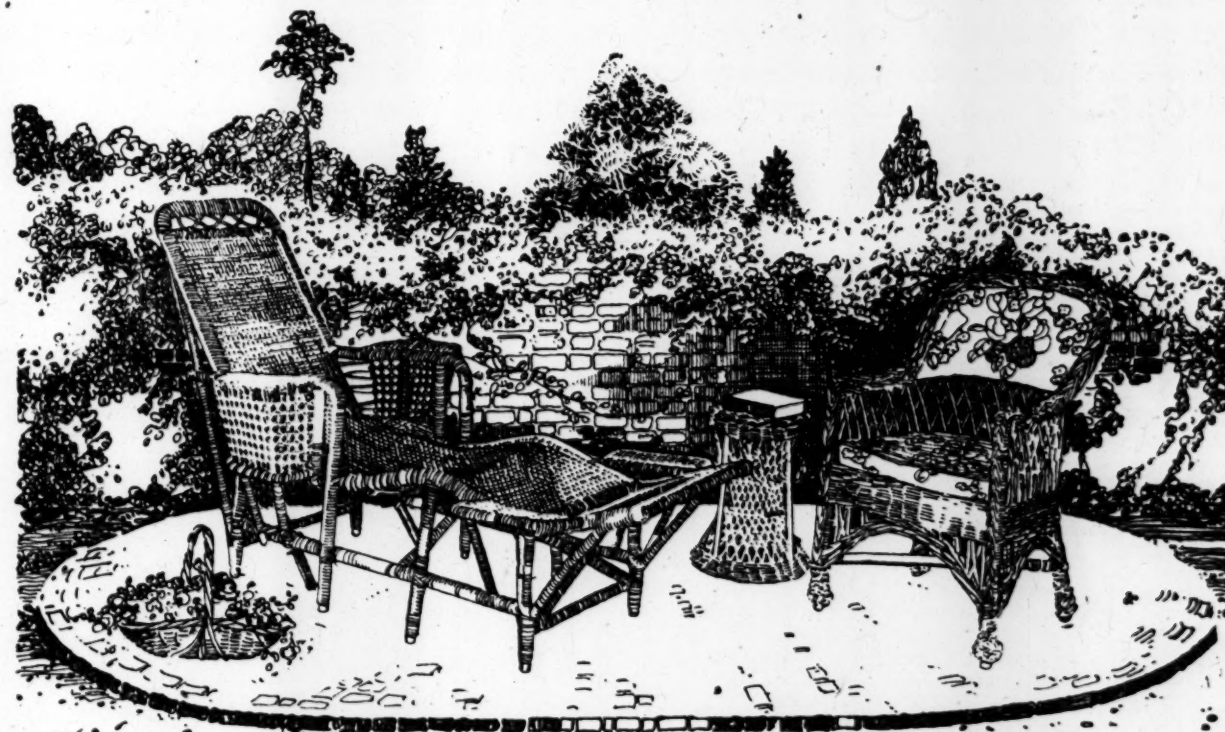
Among various matters considered were the continued extortionate demands for wage increases, the necessity for further revision of income tax, with a view to obtaining greater justice for those in receipt of small, so-called unearned incomes, the actual waste of government grants and ratepayers' moneys in connection with the upkeep of roads, and the necessity for extending the benefits of the Housing Acts to members of the middle classes as a matter of justice. These and other subjects considered were embodied in the form of resolutions by the meeting, and the resolutions in question will be acted upon in such manner as may be necessary in order to render them effective, either by pressure on municipal bodies, parliamentary representatives, or such other authorities as will be able to render them effective.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The twentieth annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of the State of Georgia, held in this city, went on record as favoring compulsory education for children between the ages of 14 and 16 for at least eight hours a week, and also favored the establishment of a fund of \$500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly equipped technical school at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

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IMPORTANCE OF OIL SEEN IN AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister Says British Company Is Ready to Set Up Australian Refinery and Guarantee 200,000 Tons Yearly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria — W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, recently laid on the table of the federal Parliament, for approval, an agreement providing for a partnership between the Commonwealth Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in connection with the erection of oil refineries in Australia and the supply of crude oil. This important transaction is quite apart from the previous agreement whereby the Anglo-Persian Oil Company prospects for oil in Papua as the agent of the British and Commonwealth governments.

"The world has now passed from the steel age, to the petrol age," declared the Prime Minister in moving the second reading of a bill approving the refinery agreement. "Broadly speaking, the internal combustion engine has affected a revolution in the world greater or as great as steam accomplished. . . . Oil is of vital importance today to the Commonwealth for defense and other purposes."

Mr. Hughes stated that the consumption of residual and refined oils in Australia had risen from 25,725,000 gallons in 1910 to 43,000,000 gallons in 1914-15, and 51,000,000 gallons in 1918-19. Australia was absolutely dependent upon oil, her vast coast-line and wide spaces requiring a swift-driven navy and means for transporting men rapidly with cohorts of aeroplanes. Yet it had happened quite within recent days that notwithstanding Australia's dependence on oil for her national defense, there had been such small quantities stored in the Commonwealth as to prohibit absolutely the navy from moving if an emergency had arisen.

Touching on the question of the source of supply for Australia's oil needs, Mr. Hughes dismissed shale oil as an important factor, stating that despite a bonus of 2½d. a gallon the production had only been 2,800,000 gallons a year. The companies which supplied Australian oil requirements were mainly the Shell, the Standard and the Texas.

Sources of Australia's Oil

The Shell Company supplies nearly all the fuel oil and a large proportion of the benzene used in the Commonwealth. The Standard Oil Company supplies most of the kerosene, practically all the lubricants. Whether the trade is divided by mere happy or unhappy chance I am unable to say. Of 5,834,000 gallons of residual and fuel oil imported in the year ended June, 1919, all but 40,000 gallons was supplied by the Shell, whereas of 7,440,000 gallons of lubricating oil imported less than 100,000 gallons came from the Shell and the rest from the United States. Of 16,672,000 gallons of kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils imported, 14,500,000 gallons came from the United States.

There were abundant signs, Mr. Hughes said, that Australia was going to find oil, but the oil would be useless unless it could be refined in the Commonwealth, and the first essential, therefore, was to obtain guarantees of adequate supply and put up factories to deal with it. A British company, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, controlled by the British Government, having the most extensive oil fields in the world, and a fleet of ships of its own, was willing to establish a refinery in Australia, and to guarantee 200,000 tons of crude oil a year.

Government to Take Control

"The Commonwealth Government," continued the Prime Minister, "proposes to take control of the new company to be formed to run the refinery, by taking up 250,000 shares out of the 500,000 in exactly the same way as the British Government has control over the parent company. From the 200,000 tons of crude oil a year, which Australia is to receive, it is estimated that there will be a yield of 40,000 tons of benzene, 33,000 tons of kerosene, 9,000 tons of lubricating oil, 72,000 tons of fuel oil, 4,000 tons of wax and 900 tons of pitch. This will be more than enough to supply Australia's full requirements of fuel oil, and half her requirements of the other commodities mentioned. Among other things the agreement provides that the Commonwealth may acquire the works after a period of 15 years if it so desire."

Under the agreement the company stipulates that it shall have a majority on the board of directors of the proposed refinery company and that the technical side of the enterprise shall be absolutely free from government interference. The Commonwealth agrees that it will, so long as it considers the prices charged by the refinery fair and reasonable, prevent

dumping and unfair competition by importers of refined oils from other companies, refund to the refinery company any customs duty paid on crude mineral oil bought from the company and refined in Australia, and introduce a bill for the imposition of customs duty on crude mineral oil whenever necessary or advisable to prevent unfair competition with the products of crude oil refined in Australia by the company. The oil company will act as marketing agent for the sale outside the Commonwealth of the products of the refinery, receiving a commission of 10 per cent of gross sales. It will also register itself as a company doing business in Australia.

Labor's Opposition

Strong opposition on the part of the Labor section of the federal Parliament developed when the Oil Argument Bill came up for second reading. As a result of this opposition it is



Sidney Hillman, general president Amalgamated Workers of America

possible that a select committee will be appointed to consider the whole question and report to the House.

Frank Tudor, leader of the Labor opposition, said that he would decline to hand over to the Anglo-Persian Company or any other company the control of the whole of the oil to be used in Australia. It seemed to him to be a question of "Open your mouth and shut your eyes and see what the fairy grandmother company will send you." This beneficent company, he declared, had used its independence during the war to increase its freight rates from the Persian Gulf to England from 36s. to 308s. a ton. The petrol commission in Britain had protested against the high prices charged by the company and had said that the Imperial Government should use its controlling influence to see that the company's products were made available at a reasonable rate, rather than share in enormous profits made at the expense of the British consumer.

"A strong argument for a full inquiry by a select committee is contained in the cable announcement that the Anglo-Persian Company has entered into an agreement with the Shell group," declared Mr. Tudor. "In the last five years the value of the shares in the Anglo-Persian Company has increased tenfold. Such wealth could be only obtained by exploiting the consumers or the workers. Australia does not wish to give a monopoly to a company which does either."

Another Labor member said that mysterious influences seemed to have operated to interrupt oil prospecting in Papua and Queensland. It was significant that every stoppage that had occurred could be traced to America.

"CUPOLA HOUSE" PRESERVED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
EDENTON, North Carolina — The "Cupola House," one of the pre-Revolutionary buildings in eastern North Carolina, in which many notable events of colonial times took place, will be preserved as a museum and library. A company has been chartered for the purpose.

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THE LAW AND LABOR

The decision recently rendered in Rochester against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by Justice Rodenbeck of the New York Supreme Court bids fair to become even more widely discussed than other famous Labor cases in the United States. Lawyers and Labor leaders themselves have not yet agreed as to its full import, but future arguments on appeal will help to clarify the issues, whether or not they upset the decision. All agree that much hangs upon the final outcome.

In Great Britain, the status of Labor under the law has long been well defined. Legislation establishing the rights of unions was adopted by Parliament as early as the '80's, and when a series of judicial decisions culminating in the Taff-Vale case seemed to nullify this legislation, British Labor

sachusetts and New Jersey are more hostile to Labor than New York. In Massachusetts, for instance, it is unlawful to strike for the closed shop, though not in New York, under certain circumstances. It therefore follows that the Supreme Court might decide differently according to the precedents furnished by the state in which the case arises.

Significance of the Rochester Case

Much of the original interest in the case of Michaels, Stern & Co. vs. the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was due to the fact that the distinguished counsel for the defense hoped to make it an occasion for contributing a larger discussion of Labor law. They wanted to lift the case out of the realm of local dispute, by bringing into it economic evidence which would make it a broad precedent. They desired to support the case of Labor, not by abstract speculation about "rights" such as might have been indulged in by a judge of the eighteenth century, but by explaining the purposes and function of a union in the setting of modern industrial society. Their intention was frustrated by rulings of the court which excluded the economic evidence. The resulting decision is so damaging to the union, however, that those who are interested in the cause of Labor find it negatively as important as if a broad favorable decision had been attained.

Briefly, the facts behind the case are these. During the war relations between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange were maintained through the Labor administrator appointed for army clothing by the War Department. After the armistice, this machinery being destroyed, something else had to take its place. The union and the manufacturers' association therefore negotiated a collective agreement, which provided for "impartial machinery" to decide disputes without strikes or lockouts, and to enforce the decision throughout the market. This arrangement was almost identical with those in force in the clothing industry in other centers, under which the Labor situation has been greatly improved. They minimize the number and severity of strikes and stoppages, and insure the maintenance of high Labor standards in an abnormally competitive industry. Long experience has taught all those who have to do with Labor administration in the clothing industry that this is the only arrangement which can do away with the sweatshops, long hours and underpay which for years characterized the trade.

One of the Rochester manufacturers, however, Michaels, Stern & Co., did not desire to recognize the union under this arrangement. The firm therefore withdrew from the association. It discharged members of the union in its employ, and maintained a spy system to prevent others from joining the union secretly. After many attempts at persuasion, the Amalgamated declared a strike against Michaels, Stern & Co. The employer, in search of strike-breakers, went to an almost defunct rival union, the United Garment Workers. Although some of the subordinate officials of the United did not believe it good policy to aid the employer in this case, the president of the union granted a charter for a local in his shop. The employer then set up this local, announced that his shop was unionized, and attempted to procure more operatives. Technically, his employees thus belonged to a union, though they were not parties to the collective agreement on which the stability of the Rochester Labor market rested.

Mass Picketing

In order to impress those at work in the struck shop with the fact that a strike still existed and that they were violating the public opinion of the other workers in the city, the Amalgamated then resorted to "mass picketing." Several hundred members would parade by the factory, or gather on the other side of the street, and call to the workers as they went in

and out. It was this picketing, and the results of it, which began the legal proceedings, and upon which the decision was mainly based. The employer secured an injunction against the union, sued it for damages, and was supported in so doing by the court. The court's line of reasoning, as it appears in the decision, is apparently as follows: The mass picketing was interpreted as an attempt at coercion by intimidation, "force" and "violence." Such action was illegal. Since the national union had permitted the strike and the mass picketing, it was assumed to have premeditated the illegal acts and was held responsible. The injunction against it was made permanent, and the officers and treasury were made liable for damages of \$100,000 or more. These damages would cover not merely the results of any "violence," but the whole damage to the employer caused by the strike itself.

The court did not admit as evidence expert testimony as to the general purposes of the union or the operation and beneficial results of the form of collective bargaining it had developed. It excluded this evidence because, as Justice Rodenbeck said, he would assume that the main objects of the union were legitimate. His assumption of the union's illegal purpose in this particular strike was not a consequence of any investigation of the function of the union in the industry. It becomes supremely important, therefore, to find out just why he regarded the mass picketing as destructive of the whole legality of the proceeding and one that subjects the union to ruinous damages.

Violence Proved

What were the acts of "violence" proved in court? During the strike of 60 days' duration there were six. Four were on the side of the strikers and two against them. One woman hit another woman on the thigh with a small handbag. One woman pulled another woman's hair. One woman threw pepper at a policeman. One woman in quarreling with another woman pulled out a hatpin from the victim's hat. These were all, on the side of the strikers. An engineer employed by the company hit a picket in the jaw. A policeman clubbed a picket. In addition to these specific acts, the plaintiff claimed that there was jostling and pushing in getting on street cars. The pickets called the strike-breakers "scab" and worse names. They waved their hands in the air—in a threatening manner, according to the plaintiff, in a mere burst of excitement, according to the defense.

When picketing, according to Justice Rodenbeck, "is conducted with the design and has the effect of intimidating those who may desire to remain at work or seek employment, it infringes upon human freedom and liberty of action. . . . There was not physical violence every day, but that was hardly necessary. An overt act of this kind now and then would be rumored about and be quite adequate as an object lesson. It is enough if violence was employed with sufficient frequency to warrant the conclusion that it was part of the program for conducting the strike."

The answer of the defense to this line of reasoning is, first, that the main object of the picketing was not to threaten violence—the infrequency and levity of which showed that it was not a part of the plan—but to make a demonstration of public opinion, like a Liberty Loan parade. Although it is not lawful to threaten to use physical force, it is lawful to threaten social ostracism or disapproval. Second, while many employees were deterred from working by the mass picketing, the very witnesses who testified to the acts of violence were not so deterred. Although they were women, they kept on working, passing the line of pickets day after day. This seems to show that it was not the violence, but the moral factors, which had the deterrent effect. Third, and most important of all, there is direct evidence to show

that violence was not a part of the union's program. In the uncontroverted testimony that the president of the union, the local joint board and the captains of the pickets all repeatedly warned the pickets against violence, saying that it was illegal and might subject the union to injunction and damages. There was a further justification for the mass picketing in the fact that the employer had advertised that the strike was settled, and that he had recognized "the union." Members of the Amalgamated wished to demonstrate that this announcement was misleading.

Picketing May Be Illegal

If Justice Rodenbeck's decision is upheld, it will be dangerous for any union to use pickets, because there is no definite limit set down as to the number which will be regarded as "too many," or as to what words or acts will be interpreted as "intimidation" or "violence," or as to how the union as a whole can escape ruin as a consequence of the unpremeditated act of any irresponsible member. And there are other parts of the opinion which, though secondary in this case, threaten the economic status of unions. Experts in industrial relations are almost unanimous in the opinion that it is a reprehensible practice for an employer to discharge workers for joining a union—in other words, to maintain a "closed non-union shop"—and to employ espionage for detecting union adherence. Yet Justice Rodenbeck reverses this accepted economic axiom by writing: "Those of its (the Amalgamated's) members who were employed by the plaintiffs, although they had secretly joined the union, knowing of the wishes of the plaintiffs to keep their factories free from the influence of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, had the legal right to quit work as they had the legal right to join the union; however, their conduct might be viewed from an ethical standpoint under the circumstances." In other words, secret membership in a union against the employer's wish is ethically, though perhaps not legally, reprehensible. This indicates an almost complete acceptance of the anti-union employer's point of view. The same tendency comes out again in disapproval of the fact that the Amalgamated "chose to force their way into plaintiff's factories by secrecy and by a strike backed by its powerful influence. . . . The Justice also condemns the union on account of the fact that the campaign of discharges and espionage used by the employer "was accepted as a grievance, although the organization had invaded the factory against the known wishes of the plaintiffs."

The Justice, without regard to the economic situation which makes it desirable that the same collective agreement include all the employers and all the workers, blames the Amalgamated for not calling off the strike when the United Garment Workers' local was introduced into the shop. He condemns "Labor monopoly" as if the union were a profit-making employer exploiting its members, rather than an association composed of them. The need of introducing economic evidence into such a case shows even more clearly when the court blames the union for seeking to end the employment of "home workers"—for years the chief

cause of misery in the needle trades, and abolished by agreement in many of the great clothing centers.

Another important economic fact bears on part of the abstract reasoning of the court in the Rochester case. The court held that workers have a right to resign if they are not allowed to join a union, the union should not call a strike if its members are discharged for membership. Such discharges are not to be considered a grievance, for the worker may, theoretically, find a job elsewhere. In fact, however, workers recently discharged for any reason can find jobs only with great difficulty, because of a severe depression in the clothing industry, particularly in New York. It is probable that many thousands drawn into the industry during war production will be permanently unemployed until they can learn some other trade. Such a fact would support the union's contention that in equity a worker has a certain "right to his job," which the union may seek to protect as long as he remains industrious and efficient, and there is work to do.

Similar injunctions against the Amalgamated are pending in Springfield, Massachusetts, and in New York City, the latter brought by Rogers, Peet & Co. The use of the injunction against unions has increased by leaps and bounds during the past few months, and if the present decision is followed in the others, all unions will be put in a precarious situation. This fact increases the irony in the Rochester case which placed the United Garment Workers, with the approval of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, on the side of the employers. Mr. Gompers and others of his close followers have long been waging war upon the Amalgamated Clothing Workers because it is an independent and "seceding" union, but the result in this case is materially to strengthen the injunction as an anti-union weapon, and the federation will suffer from it as much as the Amalgamated. Mr. Gompers, who has fought the use of the injunction even more bitterly than he has fought the Amalgamated, is thus placed in an awkward predicament.

Case to Be Appealed

On account of abstract legal reasoning, the use of collective bargaining as developed in the economic field is thus being progressively endangered. Labor feels strongly that it is on the defensive, and that the very existence of unions is being threatened. What the consequences will be if the workers are legally deprived of rights they have long exercised in this and other countries is not certain. It is for this reason that the counsel for the union in the Rochester case—including Emory R. Buckner of New York and Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School—bent their efforts to bring the law abreast with the practices of enlightened Labor adjustment. They have felt—as the long decision of the court seems to show in this case—that the details of industrial conflict might appear quite different if they were viewed against the background of modern economic practice rather than against the background of legal tradition. Whether the counsel can make this view prevail in the Appellate Division on the Court of Appeals remains to be seen.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNITED STATES
MEN EASILY WIN

Johnson and Tilden Defeat Their
Respective French Opponents
in the Play-off of the Davis
Cup Tennis Tie

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
EASTBOURNE, England (Friday)—
The play-off of the Davis Tennis Cup
tie was resumed today at Devonshire
Park and resulted in a win for W. M.
Johnson over A. H. Gobert, 6-3, 8-6,
6-3. Later W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated
W. H. Laurentz, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.
The doubles match was postponed and
the tie play-off may be extended to
Monday.

Today's play was effected by the
exposed position of court as compared
with that at Wimbledon and the ball
kept very low. Johnson adapted him-
self well to these conditions, and, un-
like the other United States player,
was the winner right from the start.
He won the first two games—including
Gobert's service game, the latter
playing very unevenly—and led, 4-1.
Then Gobert suddenly improved and
won two games; but the effort was not
sustained, and Johnson ran out.

The second set was a repetition of
the first. The United States player led
4-1, but the Frenchman rallied brilli-
antly and 6-4 was recorded. Then
Gobert double faulted and Johnson,
volleying effectively again won the set.
Gobert was never threatening in the
third set, though he won two games in
succession—the seventh and eighth,
and Johnson gained the first points
for the United States.

Tilden started as at Wimbledon by
giving his opponent some start. He
lost his first service game, but fought
up again at 3-1 only to lose the set
after all despite hard driving in pro-
longed rallies. After that Laurentz
never had a chance. He was badly
defeated in the second set; more com-
pletely in the third, and decisively
enough in the fourth.

SPLENDID BOWLING
DONE BY C. PARKERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP
STANDING

	W	L	T	Pts	Obt	Cent
Yorkshire	6	0	0	30	30	100.00
Kent	4	0	0	25	25	83.33
Surrey	1	0	0	40	35	87.50
Leicestershire	1	1	0	45	37	82.22
Essex	4	1	0	30	29	96.66
Middlesex	2	1	0	25	15	60.00
Sussex	5	4	0	45	25	55.55
Nottingham	2	0	0	20	10	50.00
Gloucestershire	2	2	0	20	10	50.00
Warwickshire	1	0	0	25	10	40.00
Worcestershire	2	0	0	20	5	25.00
Derbyshire	2	0	0	30	10	33.33
Derbyshire	0	2	0	15	0	0.00

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Two outstanding
events marked the progress of
English cricket during the week end-
ing June 13. In the first place Kent
lost its lead in the county standing,
previously shared with Yorkshire, and
dropped from 100 per cent to 88 per
cent. Then came the individual per-
formance of C. Parker, the Gloucestershire
bowler, who, after lunch on the
Friday, won the match for his county
by capturing the remaining 5 War-
wickshire wickets in 10 balls without
having a run scored off him. Earlier
in the week Gloucestershire had suc-
cumbed to Worcestershire, who thus
gained its first victory of the season.
A. N. Jewell knocked up another cen-
tury for Worcestershire, but chief
honors went to the bowlers. The
young amateur, W. E. Richardson,
Worcestershire's latest fast bowler,
bowled splendidly on the second day,
his 6 wickets only costing 48 runs.
W. H. Taylor had very similar figures
in Gloucestershire's first innings, cap-
turing 6 wickets for 46.

Gloucestershire made ample amends
for this defeat by overcoming War-
wickshire at Bristol. In their last in-
nings Warwickshire required 184 runs
to win, and by lunch-time on the last
day their score stood at 167 for 5
wickets, quite a hopeful position.
Then came C. Parker's wonderful
bowling feat, referred to above and the
match was lost from the visitors' point
of view.

Middlesex played only one match
during the week and won it hand-
somely. E. H. Hendren claimed most
notice with his splendid innings of 183
not out, for which he was batting just
four hours, and showed himself quite a
master of the "late cut," a very rare
stroke amongst batsmen nowadays.
Howell's innings of 91 not out for
Hampshire was admirable, and he is
rapidly regaining his pre-war form.

Surrey had a most successful week,
gaining two easy victories over Sussex
and Leicestershire. J. B. Hobbs had
the satisfaction of scoring a century in
each match, his form against Leices-
tershire being particularly brilliant.
Andrew Ducat was in grand form at
the Oval, and his great innings of 203
included a 5 and 29 4s. He was never
in difficulties throughout his long stay
at the wickets.

Leicestershire cut a very sorry fig-
ure against Surrey, but put up a
slightly better show against Lan-
cashire, who, however, was too strong
for them. R. Tyldesley (77) played
another useful innings, and E. Tyldes-
ley found his form once more with
64. H. Dean and J. Tyldesley were



A. H. Gobert
French lawn tennis player

most destructive with the ball, and the
latter is rapidly becoming one of the
best fast bowlers in the country. He
again bowled well against North-
amptonshire, who were altogether too
weak for the Lancastrians at Man-
chester. The cricket in this match
was never very inspiring.

Northamptonshire lost by an innings
to Essex at Leyton, the majority of
their batsmen giving a very feeble
display, which was rather flattering to
J. W. H. T. Douglas's bowling. Only
F. Walden (41) and R. Haywood (53)
did anything with the bat for the
losers, whereas all the Essex batsmen
except W. Reeves reached double fig-
ures. J. Freeman (94) gave his best
display of the season, but he is a slow
scorer.

Essex had all the worst of a drawn
game with Kent at Leyton, and were
undoubtedly saved by the rain. H. T.
Wardine at last came into his own
for Kent, scoring 113 and 49, and being
top scorer in each innings.

Yorkshire added two more victories
to their credit, their victims this time
being Notts and Cambridge Univer-
sity. The feature of the match at
Leeds, where Notts were the oppo-
nents, was the batting of Wilfrid
Rhodes, who played a magnificent in-
nings of 167 not out, and gave no
chance until his score reached 151.
Hardly a match takes place without
this player doing something great
either with the bat or the ball. Two
unbeaten sides were brought together
in Yorkshire's match at Cambridge,
and the fairly weak university side
had to "go under."

M. P. Bajana (106) made his second
successive century for Somerset, which
had no difficulty in defeating War-
wickshire at Bath. He scored 119 off
one over from the Hon. F. S. G.
Calthorpe. F. R. Santall, a son of the
famous Warwickshire professional,
showed promising form with the bat,
and will probably develop into a very
useful all-rounder. The Army visited
Cambridge and Oxford in turn, and
heavy scoring took place in both
matches. They made a fine recovery
against the Light Blues, scoring 400
in their second innings, but Cam-
bridge just scraped through by 2
wickets. Oxford had only a weak team
out against the soldiers and suffered
a substantial reverse in consequence.

Sussex piled up the tremendous
score of 539 against Worcestershire
at Brighton, where Stannard (114) and
H. E. Roberts (124 not out) put on 209
for the eighth wicket, each recording
a century for the first time in his
career. The feature of the match, how-
ever, was the magnificent debut of K.
A. Higges, captain of the Hayward's
Heath Club, who, going in after a bad
start, broke up the Worcestershire
bowling in a splendid innings of 101,
and thus paved the way for the Stan-
nard-Roberts partnership. For a fast
bowler, pure and simple, H. E. Rob-
erts has the remarkable batting aver-
age of 61.60, and he is usually No. 11
on the card, too!

HARLEY DOES NOT SIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Instead of sign-
ing with some major league baseball
club, as was expected, C. W. Harley,
former football star at Ohio State
University, on his recent return home
to this city, joined the baseball team
of the Logan Square Athletic Club. It
was said that the two St. Louis teams,
Cleveland, and the Chicago Americans
had offered him contracts, but he has
apparently turned them all down, for
this summer at least.

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Right-Seeing Yacht Trips
Beautiful Charles River, Navy Yard
round to the Ocean. Insist on OUR
tickets. If you cannot obtain, phone
Back Bay 114. Ask for our free map and guide.
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The All Day Sail from Boston
DAILY AND SUNDAY AT 10 A. M.
MANTASKET BEACH
HOURLY SERVICE—ONE HOUR'S SAIL
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

JONES EASILY
DEFEATS BOYD

Dartmouth Golf Captain Is No
Match for Atlanta Youth in
Southern Golf Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee—R. T.
Jones Jr., the Atlanta star, took a
long stride toward the southern golf
championship title by defeating A. P.
Boyd, the Chattanooga and Dart-
mouth College captain, in the third
round by 8 and 6, the match ending
at the thirtieth hole. Boyd was no
match for the steady play of the At-
lantan and in trying to press his
stroke went far off his usual game.
Jones had from 10 to 50 yards ad-
vantage from nearly every tee and
while Boyd equaled him with the
irons, the latter was erratic on the
greens. Jones was off to a weird start
and played his poorest golf of the
week except at the third hole which
both made in a "birdie" 4. In the
first eight holes, Jones gave Boyd
every chance to get a good lead, but
Boyd was himself playing poorly and
was not able to do better than halve
six and lose two on the greens. From
the eighth on, Jones came up to his
best game and the local youth never
had a chance against his master play.
For seven holes, Jones played par golf,
though Boyd won a short hole with
a "birdie" 2. They both played the
last three badly and Jones turned 4
up.

In the afternoon round, Jones
played two over par going out and one
under par for the last three holes,
winding up the match with a "birdie"
3 on a 365-yard hole.

The surprise of the day was the de-
feat of Perry Adair, Jones' running
mate, by R. S. Hickey, another At-
lantan. In a brilliant match Hickey
took the lead from the start and kept
it, winning 4 and 3. In a defeated
match, Ewing Watkins of Chat-
tanooga defeated N. A. Dempsey, of
Macon, at the thirty-third hole, 4 and
3. Watkins' tremendous driving, the
hardest of the tournament, decided the
issue. He drove from the tee to the
276-yard eleventh green in the after-
noon, and at the 403-yard number 2
drove so close that he used a masher
niblick to pitch to the hole for a
"birdie" 3. His opponent stated that
the drive must not have been less than
320 yards. In the other championship
match, the veteran Herbert Tutwiler
of Birmingham, who had won a match
Wednesday by using only 16 putts on
12 greens, tied and was defeated by
Charles Ridley of Atlanta 5 and 4.
The summary:

SOUTHERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—
Third Round
R. S. Hickey, Atlanta, defeated Perry
Adair, Atlanta, 4 and 3.
Ewing Watkins, Chattanooga, defeated
N. A. Dempsey, Macon, 4 and 3.
Charles Ridley, Atlanta, defeated Her-
bert Tutwiler, Birmingham, 5 and 4.
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated A. P.
Boyd, Chattanooga, 8 and 6.

LINCOLN PARK BOAT
CLUB WINS REGATTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—By taking first
and second in two events, first place
in two more, and placing in five others,
Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago
won the tenth annual regatta of the
Central States Amateur Rowing Asso-
ciation here yesterday with 23½
points. Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe
Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was
second with 15½ points; Western
Rowing Club, St. Louis, third with 8;
Detroit Boat Club, fourth with 3; Cen-
tral Rowing Club, St. Louis, fifth with
5; Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe
Club sixth with 4; Mound City Rowing
Club and St. Louis Rowing Club, both
of St. Louis, tied for seventh with 3
each.

The Lincoln Park Boat Club first
crew won the feature race, the one-
and-one-quarter mile senior eight-
oared shell, in 6m. 34s. The Lincoln
Parkers placed first and second in the
one-and-one-half mile junior four-
oared shell and the one-and-one-quarter
mile junior eight-oared shell races.
The individual star of the regatta was
Joseph Kortlander of the Grand Rap-
ids Boat Club, who won the quarter-
mile open single shell and the one-and-
one-half mile senior shell races, and
was a member of the finishing crew
in the one-and-one-half mile senior
double races. The summary:

Quarter-Mile Dash, Single Shell Race,
Open—Won by Joseph Kortlander, Grand
Rapids Boat Club; Julius Petersen, Grand
Rapids Boat Club, and J. B. Salem, Lin-
coln Park Boat Club, tied for second.
Time—1m. 24½s.
Half-Mile Dash, Four-Oared Race, Open
—Won by Mound City Rowing Club
(Western Rowing Club disqualified for
forcing winners out of course and foul-
ing). Time—2m. 55s.
Three-Quarter Mile, Six-Oared Barge
Race, Senior—Won by Central Rowing
Club; Western Rowing Club, second; St.
Louis Rowing Club, third. Time—4m. 40s.
One-and-One-Quarter Mile Eight-Oared
Shell Race, Junior—Won by first crew.

Lincoln Park Boat Club; second crew,
Lincoln Park Boat Club; second; Western
Rowing Club, third. Time—5m. 28s.
One-and-One-Quarter Mile Eight-Oared
Shell Race, Senior—Won by first crew,
Lincoln Park Boat Club; second; Western
Rowing Club, third. Time—10m. 20s.
One-and-One-Half Mile Single Shell
Race, Senior—Won by Joseph Kortlander,
Grand Rapids Boat Club; second, Lincoln
Park Boat Club; third, Illinois Valley
Yacht and Canoe Club, third. Time—10m.
54s.

One-and-One-Half Mile Double Shell
Race, Junior—Won by first crew, Grand
Rapids Boat Club; first crew, Lincoln
Park Boat Club; second, Detroit Boat
Club, third. Time—10m. 20s.

One-and-One-Half Mile Four-Oared Shell
Race, Senior—Won by first crew, Lincoln
Park Boat Club; second crew, Lincoln
Park Boat Club; second; Illinois Valley
Yacht and Canoe Club, third. Time—10m.
54s.

One-and-One-Half Mile Four-Oared Shell
Race, Junior—Won by first crew, Lincoln
Park Boat Club; second crew, Lincoln
Park Boat Club; second; Illinois Valley
Yacht and Canoe Club, third. Time—10m.
54s.

One-and-One-Half Mile Four-Oared Shell
Race, Senior—Won by first crew, Lincoln
Park Boat Club; second crew, Lincoln
Park Boat Club; second; Illinois Valley
Yacht and Canoe Club, third. Time—10m.
54s.

One-and-One-Half Mile Four-Oared Shell
Race, Junior—Won by first crew, Lincoln
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Park Boat Club; second; Illinois Valley
Yacht and Canoe Club, third. Time—10m.
54s.

DUNRAVEN NEXT
IN LINE FOR CUP

Regrettable Circumstances At-
tended Efforts of British Peer
to Lift the America's Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The eighth
match for America's Cup was the
result of a challenge by the fourth
Earl of Dunraven, but it was not ar-
ranged without considerable corre-
spondence, caused by the restrictions
of the new deed of gift, described in
an earlier article in this series. Lord
Dunraven began negotiations with the
New York Yacht Club in 1889, but
the club stipulated that if lost the cup
should be held by the Royal Yacht
Squadron, under which Lord Dunraven
wished to challenge, strictly under
that deed. The squadron refused this,
and it was not until 1892 that an
agreement was reached, Lord Dun-
raven being required to give only
water-line length, and being granted
a series of three out of five races.

No less than four yachts were
brought forward for the honor of de-
fending the cup. Two, Colonia and
Vigilant, were designed and built by
the Herreshoffs, for two New York
syndicates; Jubilee was built for J.
B. Paine, a son of General Paine; and
Pilgrim was sponsored by a syndicate
of Boston yachtsmen.

A summer of racing, concluded by
formal trials, resulted in the selection
of Vigilant. She was, but they did
not prevent her from winning. She
was 124 over all, 86ft. 2in. water line,
26ft. 3in. beam, and carried 11,272
square feet of sail. Valkyrie II was
four inches longer, water line; four
feet narrower, and had 10,042 square
feet of sail spread.

The races were run early in Octo-
ber, the defender winning the first in
a light, fluky breeze by 5m. 48s. cor-
rected time. Two days later she won
by 10m. 35s. on a 30-mile triangle,
with a stronger, freshening breeze.
The last race found a strong breeze,
a rising sea and promise of a heavy
gale, and the story of this race de-
serves more detailed account.

Over a 15-mile course to windward,
Valkyrie was around the outer mark
2m. in the lead. Both had been using
jib-headed topsails over reefed main-
sails, but they set spinnakers as they
headed for the 15-mile run home. Val-
kyrie did not shake out the mainsail
reef or shift topsails, but she did set
a spinnaker. It was soon torn to
pieces and she set another and lighter
one, which met the same fate. She
ran the rest of the way with a bow-
sprit spinnaker set, a sail correspond-
ing to the American balloon jib top-
sail but smaller. Vigilant had no
trouble with her spinnaker, but her
spinnaker took chances which yachts-
men agreed—risked loss of the mast,
chances which gave the spectators a
sight never before seen in such a race.

When the balloon jib topsail fouled in
hoisting, a man was sent to the top-
mast head and down the topmast stay
to clear it. To cut the reef points, an-
other went along the boom with a life-
line from the masthead around him.
Meanwhile a third man was at the
gal working to free the topsail sheet
and a fourth was at the topmast-head
lashing the working topsail, clearing
the topsail halys and sending it
down. Soon the mainsail was shaken
out full and a small cub-top-sail was
sent aloft. Capt. William Hansen,
Vigilant's skipper, had risked a great
deal, but she crossed the line more
than 2m. ahead, having gained more
than 4m. on Valkyrie, and she won the
race—corrected time—by 40s. Great
credit is also due for this to the fa-
mous designer, N. G. Herreshoff, who
steered Vigilant, his own design, much
of the way.

Two years later Lord Dunraven
challenged again. Valkyrie II had
been in collision with Satanita while
racing on the Clyde. Vigilant had
been racing in British waters, having
won 12 out of 17 races with the Prince
of Wales' Valkyrie III followed Vigil-
ant in design, but Mr. Herreshoff's
ideas behind him, making her a keel
cutter of moderate breadth, with some
of Britannia's points, for quick hand-
ling, and gave her 13,500 square feet
of sail, 400 less than Valkyrie's.

Vigilant returned to compete with

THREE CLOSE TO LEAD
IN DECATHLON GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—At the end
of the first day's competition in the
National Decathlon Championship and
Olympic tryout at Travers Island, the
country home of the New York Ath-
letic Club, a close competition be-
tween E. L. Bradley of the University
of Kansas, R. E. Legendre of George-
town University and Brutus Hamilton,
the new pentathlon champion, de-
veloped. Less than 400 points sep-
arate the first seven men, and the final
result is very much in doubt.

A. W. Richards of Ogden, Utah,
made a remarkable exhibition in the
high jump, going 6ft. 2in. He also
took first place in the shot with a
throw of 40ft. 3in. His latter perform-
ances were a great improvement over
his first, and he stands a very good
chance of success in the final events
today. The summary:

NATIONAL DECATHLON CHAMPION-
SHIP AND OLYMPIC TRYOUT
First Day
100-Meter Dash—E. L. Bradley, R. E.
Legendre and William Young tied for
first; Brutus Hamilton, fourth. Time—
11½s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. E.
Legendre; E. L. Bradley, second; T. A.
Farrell and Brutus Hamilton, tied for
third. Distance—17½ ft.

Putting the 16-Pound Weight—Tied for
first by A. W. Richards; Leon Perrins, second;
R. N. Irving, third; E. L. Bradley, fourth.
Distance—40ft. 3in.

Running High Jump—Won by A. W.
Richards; Everett Ellis, second; E. L.
Bradley and Lieut. E. L. Vidal, tied for
third. Height—6ft. 2in.

400-Meter Run—Won by William Young;
Brutus Hamilton, second; R. E. Legendre
and H. G. Goeltz, tied for third. Time—
52½s.

Point Schedule Totals
Brutus Hamilton, Missouri.....3539
E. L. Bradley, Kansas.....3374
R. E. Legendre, Kansas.....3382
Everett Ellis, Syracuse.....3478
H. G. Goeltz, Illinois A. C.....3460
A. W. Richards, Ogden A. C.....3478
William Young, Los Angeles A. C.....3420

ST. LOUIS OARSMEN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Western
Rowing Club of St. Louis, Missouri,
won the junior six-oar barge race over
a three-quarter-mile course in the
tenth annual Central States Amateur
Rowing Regatta at Municipal Pier
here yesterday. The Central Rowing
Club of St. Louis was second and the
St. Louis Rowing Club third. The
time was 4m. 17s. It was impossible
to carry out any of the four other
races scheduled on account of rough
water.

AERO ENTRANTS ARE NAMED

NEW YORK, New York—The Con-
test Committee of Aero Club of Amer-
ica has selected the following to re-
present the United States in the inter-
national aeroplane race in France the
week of Sept. 27: Air Service United
States Army, aeroplane to be piloted
by Maj. R. W. Schroeder; Aero Club
of Texas, entry 4, S. E. J. Cox, pilot
to be named who will use a Curtiss
aeroplane; Dayton Wright division
of General Motors, pilot to be named.

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Mountains
JULY 12, 26, AUG. 9, 23, 30
NOVA SCOTIA
Land of Evangeline
JULY 12, 26, AUG. 9, 23, SEPT. 2
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to clear it. To cut the reef points, an-
other went along the boom with a life-
line from the masthead around him.
Meanwhile a third man was at the
gal working to free the topsail sheet
and a fourth was at the topmast-head
lashing the working topsail, clearing
the topsail halys and sending it
down. Soon the mainsail was shaken
out full and a small cub-top-sail was
sent aloft. Capt. William Hansen,
Vigilant's skipper, had risked a great
deal, but she crossed the line more
than 2m. ahead, having gained more
than 4m. on Valkyrie, and she won the
race—corrected time—by 40s. Great
credit is also due for this to the fa-
mous designer, N. G. Herreshoff, who
steered Vigilant, his own design, much
of the way.

Two years later Lord Dunraven
challenged again. Valkyrie II had
been in collision with Satanita while
racing on the Clyde. Vigilant had
been racing in British waters, having
won 12 out of 17 races with the Prince
of Wales' Valkyrie III followed Vigil-
ant in design, but Mr. Herreshoff's
ideas behind him, making her a keel
cutter of moderate breadth, with some
of Britannia's points, for quick hand-
ling, and gave her 13,500 square feet
of sail, 400 less than Valkyrie's.

Vigilant returned to compete with

AMERICAN WIN GAMES
BOTH THE LEADERS IN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS FRIDAY
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.
New York 9, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4.
Boston 2, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

ATHLETICS WIN FROM CHICAGO

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia... 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 x— 5 5 1
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2 3 0
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 4

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MILTON'S "COMUS" AT CAMBRIDGE

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE, England.—Short of performing "Comus" among the ruins at Ludlow Castle, no more appropriate place than Cambridge could be found for a production of this most famous of masques. If one searched Cambridge over, no lovelier spot could be selected than the old-world garden of Merton Hall, where three performances of Milton's masque were given on June 7, 8, and 9, in aid of the "Save the Children" fund. The masque and music were under the direction of D. D. Arundell and B. Ord, respectively. Their names inspired confidence in advance that the production would be good, for they had already won distinction over the brilliant performance of Purcell's "Fairy Queen" last February. Trust in them proved well founded. The whole thing was frankly delightful and worth a journey from London.

In fact to people like the present writer, who traveled up specially to witness the masque, even the journey proved an integral part of the pleasure. What better prelude could be found to the glorious verse written by a young poet in the first flush of his powers than the pageant of June meadows that stretched for miles beneath the cloudless radiance of the sun? Masses of pale golden mustard, carpets of clover, marguerites shimmering white, tall yellow iris, and everywhere the rolling emerald of vigorous grass and trees. So Milton must often have seen this countryside in his student years, for English landscapes change but little, though the means of travel become speedier.

Milton's Own College

Arrived at Cambridge, the road led past Christ's College. Here again was a touch of poetical fitness, for Christ's was Milton's own college, where he entered in 1625, and remained seven years. One could imagine the handsome lad going about his studies, mingling with his fellows and yet not wholly of them—set apart alike by his genius and his high moral code, and nicknamed the Lady, as another great poet, Virgil, had been, centuries before him.

Merton Hall lay farther on, concealed by an old high wall, and on entering through the small gate, one found oneself in an exquisite garden, bright with sun and flowers, mellow with age. It is said the building which it surrounds is the oldest in all Cambridge. Here, then, was the scene of the masque. A long lawn of softest turf, ending in a bank of bushes and tall trees; on the left a grassy bank where some of the audience sat; at the front another bank set with rows of chairs; on the right a long hedge and leafy arbor. From this presently the sound of music issued—violins, violas, cellos, a flute, drum and harpsichord, forming an ideal band for the purpose. B. Ord and J. F. Shepherdson were the conductors, and the orchestra acquitted themselves of their task with skill and judgment.

But, meanwhile, as one waited for the music to begin, there was leisure to read the historical note in the program of Edward J. Dent, to recall the important part played by masques in the seventeenth century music, and to muse upon that friendship between Milton and Henry Lawes, the favorite musician of his day at the court of Charles I. This friendship led to their collaboration upon "Comus." This masque was written in 1634, and performed in the great hall of Ludlow Castle on Michaelmas night of that year at the festivities which celebrated the appointment of John, Earl of Bridgewater, as Lord President of Wales. Mr. Dent tells us that "the fundamental idea of the masque is a formal dance in costume by a number of noble amateurs. To lead up to their appearance some sort of allegory is introduced, and by way of contrast, a grotesque dance called the antimasque is executed by professionals. After the noble masquers had danced their grand dance they were presented to the King and Queen, and the revels, that is an ordinary social dance, followed, after which some allegorical personage appeared to conclude the whole entertainment with a song of farewell."

The Poem and the Music

From this it can be seen how faithfully Milton followed the accepted models of the time as to form, but how by his genius he expanded the allegory into something almost a play. The masque form offered no such scope for spontaneous development for the poet, and it was only by the use of the masque form that he could have written "Comus" so much so that, as Mr. Herbert Parry says in the Oxford History of Music, "There never was any objection to several different composers taking part in the production of the same work." He adds, "The form itself stood still, and if it were revived in modern times it would probably be carried out on the same lines and with the same distribution of ingredients as in the seventeenth century."

Of Henry Lawes' music to "Comus," only five songs are extant, but they at least prove, what all his contemporaries attested, his sensitive perception of the relative accents and rhythms of words and his power of matching these with music. He was not the first Englishman to achieve this; many of the Elizabethans had done it before him, but he had a slightly more mature technique and won a great reputation. Today we can see how he and all English composers were still groping their way toward the assured art of Purcell.

Only the songs in "Comus" having survived, it has been necessary to substitute other music of the period for the interludes, dances, etc., and for

these the works of William Lawes (brother of Henry), Dr. John Bull, and anonymous and traditional tunes have been employed with happy effect. No name appears on the program in definite connection with this work, but one feels sure the fine scholarship and aesthetic judgment of Edward J. Dent can be perceived.

"Comus" was last performed at Cambridge in 1908 at the Milton Tercentenary celebrations; a very notable performance with which Denis Browne was associated, and his friend, the young poet, Rupert Brooke, acted the part of the Attendant Spirit, looking, as those who saw him said, "almost too wonderful for belief."

The Performance

On this recent occasion the part was taken by D. D. Arundell, who was excellent in all he looked, said, and did. Preceded by a symphony from the orchestra, he entered, advanced to the center of the grassy stage, and there with the clear sun shining on his azure mantle and golden head began to recite those noble lines commencing:

Before the starry threshold of Jove's court My mansion is.

From then onward for an hour and a half the audience sat in rapt and tranquil enjoyment as the action of the masque unfolded. Comus (personated by J. C. Squire) and his crew appeared from the wood in flaunting and fantastic garb. The Lady (acted by Enid Hopkinson) was lovely enough in her rich dress of the Stuart period, and spoke the invocation to chastity with a simple sincerity that pleased by its freedom from self-consciousness. At the appointed places in the action, dancers appeared and performed their parts charmingly. Every now and then a white butterfly zigzagged across the lawn; overhead an occasional bird sailed sedately on its way; in the still air the music of Milton's verse and the music of strings answered each other. One of the prettiest moments was when Sabrina, nymph of Severn, and her six attendant nymphs—little girls in fluttering blue and green—came light-footed from among the trees. And the finale, in which the Earl and Countess of Bridgewater, their children and all the morris, country, and stately dancers took part, made a good group to end with.

About the whole performance there was a mingling of enthusiasm and good taste, with an absence of professionalism in the acting which was just right for a masque; while the instrumental music, as already said, was admirable. The singers were only weak spot. D. D. Arundell got through his songs without any mishap, even though one felt that Henry Lawes' "rambling melodious recitative" puzzled him by its difference from modern methods. Enid Hopkinson was openly disconcerted by the unfamiliar style.

But small blemishes could not spoil the whole, and the whole would willingly have had the entire performance over again. As it was, one came away to think on the imperishable quality of great poetry, and Milton's own creed that "he who would not be frustrated of his hope to write well hereafter on laudable things ought himself to be a true poet."

MANAGERS MEET IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Two organizations of concert managers, both formed under the encouragement of Musical America, of which John C. Freund is editor, are working, avowedly, with the high purpose of enlarging the opportunities of the public for hearing recitals, concerts and opera, but really, no doubt, with the commonplace object of protecting and advancing their commercial interests. One of them, known as the National Musical Managers Association, comprises managers established chiefly in New York, who arrange the tours of artists and who serve in the department of endeavor known as booking. This association includes also opera directors. The second organization, called the National Concert Managers Association, counts in its membership men and women, resident in the various cities of the United States and Canada, who make all local arrangements for the visits of singers, pianists, orchestras and opera companies. The two groups are named confusingly alike; but that does not matter, because in everyday talk people speak of the one as the New York managers, and of the other as the local managers, and never use the long official designations.

Recently the New York managers held a meeting at a hotel here and elected Charles Wagner as their president for the third year. They chose London Charlton as their vice-president and Catherine Bamman as their secretary. Very little except these facts has transpired concerning the meeting, but as far as anybody not a member of the association authentically knows, the managers did little but quietly and gracefully discuss ways and means whereby they could promote the musical welfare of the public all over the grand concert circuit of North America. They are supposed to have exchanged ideas, got into closer personal touch and told one another they hoped to see art presently have a beautiful flowering, or something equivalent. More than that, they are presumed to have taken up the perennial and classic question of how concert management may be put on a better business basis.

On July 12 and 13, the local managers, convening in their turn at a hotel in Chicago, Illinois, are to elect officers for their second year, and are to take up a proposal for liberalizing their by-laws, so that their membership may include not only professional

managers, as now, but also officers of clubs and colleges who have charge of important concert courses. They are, furthermore, it is said, to consider certain grievances which they have for many years suffered at the hands of the New York managers in the matter of bookings, fees, expenses and what not.

Miss Craft at the Stadium

Miss Marcella Craft, soprano, appeared at the concert of the National Symphony Orchestra in the stadium of the College of the City of New York on the evening of July 6, presenting as her part in the program Elizabeth's greeting from "Tannhäuser" and Nedda's bird song from "Pagliacci." She had a small audience, considering the size of the open-air auditorium in which the summer concerts are held, and considering also her fine powers as an artist. In facility of execution and in dignity and grace of interpretation, Miss Craft is undoubtedly one of the best American sopranos on the concert platform today; but that does not seem sufficient to win her the enthusiastic approval of the public. What she needs to do more than she does in order to satisfy her listeners and make the throng of them larger, no mere concert reviewer can easily tell, though perhaps the singing teachers know. Possibly she takes her songs and arias in too much the way that pianists and violinists take their sonatas and other pieces; which would be the same as saying that she shows herself too much of a musician, when she is only expected to be a vocalist. There is, indeed, a good deal of austerity in her work, and a rather heavy streak of intellectuality than of sentiment. Again, the great energy she puts into her singing may strike an audience more like painstaking effort than natural exuberance of feeling. Perhaps, on the one hand, she ought to adopt a more impassive and demure manner, or perhaps, on the other, she ought to let her overflowing vitality express itself in grimaces and eccentricities of gesture. For those are means whereby singers who are her artistic inferiors have sometimes seemed to ensnare the public good will and hold it captive.

Tone coloring, among other things, affects a modern singer's popularity enormously. Miss Craft's resources of color are somewhat scanty, wherefore her vocal pictures run to grayness. Tone value, too, is a matter upon which hearers are exigent. In particular, they react with favor to low notes that are clearly and incisively sounded, probably because firm low notes give the effect of a harmonic foundation for the whole range of the voice. Miss Craft discloses weakness in her lower register, and for this reason she misses an important opportunity or two that Wagner provides in his "Tannhäuser" aria. But this shortcoming could be compensated for by care in the orchestral accompaniment. Mr. Rothwell, the director of the stadium music, could have helped her, with a little thought, over her difficulties. He was inclined to let the instrumentalists go, the way the old school of Wagnerian conductors did, instead of regulating them to the soloist.

San Carlo Opera Company
Office workers of the San Carlo Opera Company at Eolian Building are busy completing arrangements for next season's tour, which will begin with four weeks' stay here at the Manhattan Opera House and will include short visits to about every important city of Canada, from Quebec to Vancouver, and on the return journey visits to cities large and small all the way across the United States. The company gives performances of works of the standard repertory at a scale of prices up to \$2.50, and in a few places up to \$3. The director is Fortunio Gallo; the musical director is Gaetano Merola. The singers include Bettina Freeman, Rosina Zotti, Bula Ray Shull, Ada Paggi, Romeo Boscacci, Manuel Salazar, Vincente Ballester, Mario Valle, Natale Cervi and Pietro de Biasi.

Pavlova's Tour
Mr. Gallo is to continue on the road next season the Gallo English Opera Company, which will present a repertory of Gilbert and Sullivan pieces and other light operas. He will also direct a tour of Mme. Anna Pavlova's Russian ballet which will extend over somewhat the same ground as the San Carlo Opera. With Mme. Pavlova will come Mr. Volinine, who was associated with her in her last visit to the United States. Included in her repertory will be the pantomime, "Autumn Leaves," and a number of new divertissements. The Gallo offices are to include concert management in their next winter's activities. An artist whom they are to introduce to American audiences is Vasa Prihoda, a youthful violinist from Bohemia, who has been laying the foundations of his fame the last few months in Italy. He is to appear in New York for the first time in November.

Two Philharmonic Conductors
The Philharmonic Society, following the example of the enterprising National Symphony Orchestra, has arranged to have two conductors the coming season, principal and associate. Josef Stransky will continue at the head and Henry Hadley will hold second place.

Mr. Coates to Visit New York
The Symphony Society of New York, not to be outdone by either the National Symphony or the Philharmonic, has engaged Albert Coates to come from London in December to direct two programs, one in a historical series of concerts at which British music only will be heard, and another in a regular series, at which Sergei Rachmaninoff will take part as piano soloist. Mr. Coates will give the British program twice and will therefore make three appearances at the head of Mr. Damrosch's men.

MISCHA LEVITZKI

On Composers and Their Equipment
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Programs, when rightly made," said Mischa Levitzki, the pianist, talking here one day with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "are works of art and are good anywhere. Among musicians, there are some excellent program-makers and some very poor ones. I put a great deal of thought on my programs, and when I study out one that suits me, I know that it will be successful before all audiences. I know that I can play it all the way from New York to San Francisco and back again; secure of approval, provided the material itself is great music and provided I present it clearly. I never assume that the public in certain localities must be played down to, because people are about the same the world around. A traveling pianist finds the degree of culture varying with different communities, but he will always win a response to the works of Bach, Beethoven and Schumann, I don't care where he goes, as long as he shows intellectual grasp in his interpretations."

Speaking of certain rules he follows in his program-making, Mr. Levitzki remarked that he seeks first of all continuity and balance; but he pointed out that these are ineffective without contrast, while contrast itself is a bothersome thing to attain, except at the risk of a disagreeable clash of some kind. He declared that he could not under any circumstances permit pieces to stand together on a program, if they represented a heterogeneous agglomeration of keys. "I will not maintain," he conceded, "that the works on a program of mine must all be in what are technically known as related tonalities, yet I do insist that there must be a connection of a sort between the keys of numbers that are performed as a group."

Intellect and Temperament

Passing from consideration of programs, he took up a train of thought from the starting-point of that phrase, intellectual grasp, which he had just used. "Music," said he, "has its definite and palpable side and its abstract and emotional side. It is at the same time a branch of study which can be mastered by the intellect, and a form of expression which is controlled only by an inborn gift. Now we have many examples of the intellectual talent, of the person who understands all there is to know about the concrete manipulation of music; he can be a remarkable person and serviceable to art, although we are apt to call him cold. We have, too, a great many examples of the temperamental talent, of the person who is narrow, perhaps, in his thinking processes, but wonderful in his spontaneous reactions. Lastly, we have the rare combination of the intellectual and the temperamental, appearing possibly once in 20 years. This person, who blends the two qualities in fair proportions, best represents what we mean when we use the word artist."

"We have the same disparity among composers. We have the man who writes music mathematically, and we have the one from under whose hand music flows, he himself hardly realizes how. We have more composers in the first division, I believe, than in the second, more who understand all about the sonata form than who are acquainted with humanity and who feel the meaning of its struggles. I need not go on to observe the greatest composers are those who combine the two characteristics, nor need I bring in Beethoven as illustrating the combination. In review of the whole matter, I should say of a performer, that he can make an impression on the world when possessing only one of the two means of address, either the intellectual or the emotional; but if he is without a fair proportion of both means, he has little chance to achieve a lasting success."

Bach and Haydn

"I know that Bach is sometimes referred to as a man who had comparatively small familiarity with the joys and sorrows of his fellow-beings; I consider it a mistake, nevertheless, to regard him as merely calculative and intellectual. He had, for one thing, a deep religious feeling which appeals to all people, no matter what their type of faith. Besides that, he had a romantic disposition, and in his music a listener can commune with nature. If you want an example of a composer whose music has the intellectual and methodical emphasis, I would name you Haydn rather than Bach. Who established the sonata form, which all the composers of the nineteenth century depended upon, and which composers of today could not do without, but Haydn? There were sonatas, I grant you, before he wrote; but the three-movement sonata form, the form which underlies all modern instrumental composition, was Haydn's idea."

Such was the pianist's enthusiasm for classic reference and illustration, that the interviewer was tempted to bring a contrast into the talk and he yielded to the impulse by asking about this attitude toward the newer writers of piano music. "I would like," Mr. Levitzki answered, "to correct the impression, if anybody has it, that I oppose new things. The truth is that I take a keen interest in what composers are doing today, save, possibly, in what certain ultra-moderns and futurists are doing in the way of exalting ugliness. I should hope, indeed, that I did not shut myself up with the past. I have not, I admit, included many recent works in the programs of my recitals; and the reason is twofold. In the first place, I re-

fuse to play music solely for the season that it is new and that the dutiful thing is to perform whatever my contemporaries happen to think fit to publish. In the second place, I find that present-day composers are doing their best work not for the piano but for the orchestra, or for groups of chamber music instruments. Run through any list of men who have written music in the last 25 years, and you will observe that as a rule the works they have done for the piano are their weaker ones. I am more interested in the contents of a piece of music than in its period. I want to give the public only what is greatest, regardless of date."

ROBLES AND HIS INCA OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If present plans do not miscarry, New York City may shortly experience the opportunity of hearing an Inca opera. Already, owing to the efforts of the Peruvian composer and investigator, Daniel Alomia Robles, and the well-known Spanish-American poet, Enrique Bustamante, several of the larger North American cities have heard lectures upon the music of the sun worshippers and perhaps seen some of the queer instruments that have been unearthed by the long investigations of Señor Robles. This is, in fact, the twenty-fifth year of his researches, which have yielded rare musical fruits.

Among Señor Robles' most notable services to the science of music, as well as to its folklore, have been his discovery of the tonality of Inca music, and his restoration of a vast number of folk songs. He proved that the Inca scale was of the five-note form, bringing forth no less than 700 of the sun worshippers' songs, including the famous hymn to the sun which Peruvian authorities declared the best extant example of exotic music.

In 1914 Señor Robles founded an academy of music at Arequipa, which has since graduated a worthy list of pupils who are helping to carry on his work. Some three years ago, in the company of his wife and of the poet Bustamante, Robles set out upon a large tour, to spread a knowledge of the Incas' music among the peoples of the world. He has traveled through all the Spanish-American republics, making detailed studies of his chosen theme; he has given lectures before the University of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and in the City of Boston, and is now engaged upon a tour of other North American institutions of learning. Out of these 25 years of research has grown his opera, "Illa Cori," which is founded almost literally upon an important episode in the history of the sun worshippers. It is of interest to note that the music is written entirely in the Inca five-note scale, and the few who have heard it declare that it succeeds in the overwhelming task of avoiding the monotony of impression that seems almost inevitable with the limitations imposed by the pentatonic scale. It will, in addition, afford valuable material for a comparison with the music of North American Indians, which is likewise of the pentatonic variety.

As to the plot of the opera, it is more or less of the conventional sort, allowing free scope for color, exotic effect and grandiose splendor. It relates to the war waged by Huayna Capac against the imperialistic invaders of the Land of the Sun. His queen, Illa Cori (whence comes the name of the opera) invokes the aid for his success in arms, surrounded by a chorus of virgins and priests. At the conclusion of this scene the composer makes use of the hymn to the sun that has been preserved from generation to generation by the Inca tribes. "O sumac yava Inti! Oh, beautiful father Sun!" Into this struggle is woven a tale of rivalry in love, of wild vengeance.

BIRMINGHAM ORCHESTRA

Birmingham, England, which has toyed for years with the idea of forming a permanent orchestra, has now taken a definite step in that highly desirable direction. The chief lack of this important city is the provision of a proper concert hall. In the meantime the Town Hall has to serve, with the alternative of the Theater Royal for Sunday concerts. The present intention is to form a permanent orchestra of some 40 or 50 leading players, to act as a nucleus, capable of augmentation for symphonic purposes. Some 50 concerts are planned, six or eight of which only will be symphony concerts, when 30 additional players will be engaged. This arrangement may hardly be called ideal, especially as it is hinted that one or two "principals" for the symphony concerts may be introduced from other towns. Saturday and Sunday popular concerts will be the mainstay of the new orchestra. It is proposed to appoint a business manager to devote his whole time to the affairs of the organization. This is a much better arrangement than to place the concerts in the hands of one of the local music dealers, whose private interests often conflict with those of their public. Birmingham is certainly to be commended on taking the course it has, and not leaving it to private enterprise to supply the local musical needs. Some disappointment will be felt at the smallness of the proposed permanent part of the orchestra; but perhaps after a first year it will be augmented to full symphony strength.

FESTIVALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There was a rushing season of competition festivals in the British Isles during May and early June. Between 30 and 40 of them have been duly recorded in the School Music Review. Scotland, Ireland and Wales have all shared in their delights.

A festival service of an entirely different order, approximating more nearly to the famous triennial festivals of previous days, was held at Lincoln Cathedral, Dr. Bennett conducting. Dvořák's "Stabat Mater" was the principal work, but the program included Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens," also an organ solo by Dr. Wilson of the Manchester Cathedral. The orchestra numbered 58, including players from London, and the large choir was drawn chiefly from the local musical societies. Miss Phyllis Lett was the leading soloist.

The Dublin Feis Ceoil held its twenty-fourth meeting, covering a period of five days, and the standard was well maintained, despite the unhappy state of things prevailing in the Irish capital and the consequent falling off in the number of entries. Crowded audiences and great enthusiasm prevailed at most of the meetings in the Ancient Concert Rooms. Dr. Terry, Mr. Gregory Hast and Mr. Arthur Catterell were adjudicators. Violinists made a good show, but there was an unexpected falling off in the Irish pipes section, only three candidates putting in an appearance.

In the Belfast Festival the entries were more numerous than ever before, the choral entries alone numbering 70, and it was found necessary to engage three different places of meeting. Dr. R. R. Terry, Mr. Dan Price and Mr. R. T. Forbes were the adjudicators. The compulsory sight-reading test in the vocal department proved a stumbling-block to many, but one of a salutary kind. Mr. Dan Price admitted that he had heard many lovely voices and been struck with the evidences of temperament on all sides. Mr. Forbes alluded to the large number of pianists taking part in the competition, complaining that want of technique was the most noticeable shortcoming among the candidates.

Sligo and Coleraine have also had their festivals on a smaller scale, but of equal importance to themselves and to the local advancement of music.

In England, too, many of the smaller towns and less populous country districts have achieved remarkable results of organization in their competition festivals. The North Notts Festival held at Retford is an example, and even smaller festivals have been successfully held in the Wirral division of Cheshire and at Uxotuxter in Staffordshire.

In the Glasgow Festival, for a decided novelty, elocution was added as a subject of competition, with Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the famous actor, as adjudicator. In this division there were some notable performances, but the adjudicator very properly pointed out that the true aim of the festival in including elocution was to secure thoroughly good reading rather than a more or less artificial success by the aid of adventitious

accessories such as dress and make-up or exaggerated gesture. Dr. Walford Davies, who adjudicated in the boys' choir sections, stressed the same idea when he warned the boys against artificiality and their adoption of the grimaces and platform manner of many adult singers. He deplored the want of naturalness in some of the renderings of the choir. Mr. Ernest Newman also spoke some wise words in recommending teachers to exercise the utmost care in their choice of action songs and in avoidance of all songs savoring of the music-hall and the revue.

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL IN MELBOURNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The torch of musical culture which was lit in Sydney when Henry Verbruggen was appointed director of the New South Wales State Orchestra, has since been borne triumphantly from state to state. The orchestra recently revisited Melbourne and gave a series of concerts in which the whole of Beethoven's nine symphonies, as well as the Mass in D, and the choral symphony, were presented. The festival has been hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by music lovers, who for the first time have been given the opportunity of hearing, in their own city, the works of the great composer in their chronological order. Mr. Verbruggen is a masterful interpreter of Beethoven, Mr. Verbruggen is a keen business man, and is doing his best to put the musician in Australia on a better footing than he has been. Before he came to his present position at a salary of £2500 a year, the best paid musical post in the Commonwealth was the Ormond Chair of Music at the University of Melbourne with only £800 a year.

The recent visit of the orchestra to Melbourne is the second that has been undertaken. On the previous occasion, last year, the orchestra visited Victoria's neighboring state of South Australia, and was warmly welcomed, the people of Adelaide being proverbially musical. Encouraged by these successes, Mr. Verbruggen contemplates the formation of an orchestra of Australasian scope. The future of the existing orchestra, he told an interviewer is uncertain. The contracts of many of his players are coming to an end, and unless their salaries are raised, they may break away.

Mr. Verbruggen proposes an orchestral guarantee of £8000, which he says could easily be subscribed. Once established on a broad basis, the orchestra would tour Australia and New Zealand regularly, spending about eight weeks in each state, the conductor lecturing in the larger cities. Mr. Verbruggen would go even further.

"Imagine," he says, "the orchestra returning from a successful tour of America. Would not the Australian public be enormously proud to think that its own orchestra had done so much? For this is not a mere dream. I have already been asked to take the whole orchestra on such a several weeks' tour through the United States. Only the fact that we could not be guaranteed accommodation in some European countries prevented us from considering a world tour."



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THE HOME FORUM

Demonstration

LONG-CONTINUED usage, together with oft-repeated changes, have so modified the original meaning of many words, in the English, as well as in other languages, that many of them are now employed to convey concepts which were not even vaguely implied when they were first coined. Words being but symbols of thought, it must be plainly evident that the sense in which they are used must be thoroughly understood before the exact meaning of a writer of any given sentence can be accurately interpreted. Because the human concept of words is material, both in origin and usage, that concept can never become spiritualized, though, to be sure, it does take on a higher and higher meaning as our thinking becomes more Christ-like. Words also may serve to point the way to the one Mind, or answer as a means toward a common end,—that of enabling us to convey to each other, in this present state of things, what we are led to accept as consciousness.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, on page 35 of her work, "Retrospection and Introspection," writes of the first book copy-righted by her dealing with this Science. She says: "It was so new—the basis it laid down for physical and moral health was so hopelessly original, and men were so unfamiliar with the subject—that I did not venture upon its publication until later, having learned that the merits of Christian Science must be proven before a work on this subject could be profitably published." She proved to herself and many others the ever-availability and practicability of Christian Science, but found an obstacle in the use of material terms for stating this teaching. Of this she writes on pages 114 and 115 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Apart from the usual opposition to everything new, the one great obstacle to the reception of that spiritualizing of Mind-science comes, is the inadequacy of material terms for metaphysical statements, and the consequent difficulty of so expressing metaphysical ideas as to make them comprehensible to any reader, who has not personally demonstrated Christian Science as brought forth in my discovery."

In the light of her clear understanding of what properly constituted the practice of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy never was tempted to explain evil, and the objectification of this false sense, matter, and her teaching eliminates scientifically the belief of a supposed evil cause and its effect. She steadfastly refused to deviate from pure, unadulterated metaphysics,—from divine Principle. She saw

clearly that negation could never be explained from the basis of the absolute and unchanging. Thus she illustrated the utter falsity of both evil and matter as nothingness in much the same way that darkness must be scientifically classified,—as the absence of light. In fact, it cannot be rationally explained in any other way. If one has no sense of what light really is, how, it may well be asked, could he be expected to come to understand the negativeness of that which is termed darkness?

It is for this reason that Mrs. Eddy has chosen a novel method of using the word demonstration. In arithmetic, algebra, and geometry we are always asked to prove that a certain proposition is correct, or capable of a scientific solution. In Christian Science we are asked, and are enabled, to prove the absolute allness of divine Mind and its infinite idea, man, thus proving away that which falsely comes to us as consciousness, viz., unreality, or matter, sin, disease, and discord. This is brought about through the operation of the actual, spiritual law. We are asked to prove not only, for instance, why one plus one are not three, or four, but why the product must always be inevitably just exactly two. Spiritual understanding alone is able to discern the invariable, constant, and absolute,—the true idea. By means of exact, or right, thinking, there is seen to be but one illimitable Mind, one infinite consciousness, the Mind which made and maintains all that really is, from the infinitesimal to infinity.

When, for instance, a claim of sickness comes to us for acceptance as consciousness, and yet we know with absolute certainty that it is not right, what is it, it may be asked, which informs us that this sickness is a mistake? Can it be possible that the so-called mind which so persistently and insidiously is striving to have itself accepted as consciousness, but which never was, and can never be consciousness, is in any way aiding us to uncover its own gross deceit and ignorance? No, this would be expecting it to give out information which would ultimately in its own annihilation. When, then, we are led to discover any of the falsities of this so-called mind, it is solely and only because we are being guided and actuated by the Mind, divine Principle, "which was also in Christ Jesus," reflected by him. If this was not so, then there would indeed be no hope at all for us in this present state of experience. The same Mind which enables us to detect the erroneous and untrue, is the only Mind which can aid us in proving, or demonstrating, that the false so-called mind "is a liar, and the father of it."

Demonstration, then, according to Christian Science, is the practical application of that ceaseless, uninterrupted message which comes from Mind to man, by which man is enabled to prove with scientific certainty, for himself, and others, not only that which is uncovered to him as a mistake, is a mistake, but also the reason as to why this is so. The false evidence, which for untold centuries has been persistently clamoring to be accepted as of, and in, God, good, in the light of Christian Science, is no longer seen and feared as it has been,—it is recognized and proven to be but a false claim, a delusion which must be cast out of thought. This is what Mrs. Eddy means by demonstration,—the act of proving, by means of indisputable evidence, through revelation, spiritual discernment, reason, and infallible proof, what is, and always must be, true about creation, man in the image and likeness of God; that creation, or idea, is everpresently one with Him, and that therefore that which the so-called human mind terms creation, mortality, is not, and never can be, the handiwork of the one and only Mind there is. We prove Immanuel, "God with us," by acknowledging no other than this one God,—by putting off that which claims to be, by means of that which really is. This is indeed demonstration.

This Grandmother

"My thoughts dwell lovingly on this grandmother, Nicolas Grant Stott," writes Dr. Anna R. Shaw, in "The Story of a Pioneer," "for she was a remarkable woman, with a dauntless soul and progressive ideas far in advance of her time. She was one of the first Unitarians in England, and years before any thought of woman suffrage entered the minds of her countrywomen she refused to pay tithes to the support of the Church of England—an action which precipitated a long-drawn-out conflict between her and the law. In those days it was customary to assess tithes on every pane of glass in a window, and a portion of the money thus collected went to the support of the Church. Year after year my intrepid grandmother refused to pay these assessments, and year after year she sat patiently upon her doorstep, watching articles of her furniture being sold for money to pay her tithes. It must have been an impressive picture, and it was one with which the community became thoroughly familiar, as the determined old lady never won her fight and never abandoned it. She had at least the comfort of public sympathy, for she was by far the most popular woman in the countryside. Her neighbors admired her courage; perhaps they appreciated still more what she did for them, for she spent all her leisure in the homes of the very poor, mending their clothing and teaching them to sew. Also, she left behind her a path of cleanliness as definite as the line of foam that follows a ship; for it soon became known among her protégées that Nicolas Stott was as much opposed to dirt as she was to the payment of tithes."

"The Seals of Home"

Though feet leave now the long familiar track
And walk in strange new ways.

The fellowship of labor past, the share
Of mingled toil to come,
The purpose and the love and hope
Are there
These be the seals of Home.

—John Brainerd Capper.



"Highland Stream," by J. Carlson

Pictures in Colonial Virginia

Pictures in Colonial Virginia ran largely to portraits, but there are a goodly number of prints mentioned in . . . inventories, though few of them remain. Many of the portraits, too, have been destroyed . . . and very many of those which have been preserved are scattered through Virginia and

the Horatian nil admirari; but I am mistaken, for I am wondering over everything today.

At daybreak on the Sabbath morning, our good ship bade good-by to the pretty well-behaved Pacific, and turned a cape and the light-houses that opened on us the bay of Yedo. Up early, to see and to study, the first living things to refresh our long-ocean-wearied eyes were the . . . men of the island of Nippon. . . . What queer boats! What queer oars, or sculls! What queer-looking sails, or mats! Boreas can hardly blow over such broad-cast boats. Nobody scull with everybody sculls; and they scull with one oar, two, three, four, five, six,—as many need be for the boat or junk,—and they scull as fast as they could row in such heavy and clumsy boats. . . .

The first day an American spends in Europe, say in England (I speak for myself), is a great day, if not the greatest, of his life. The beautifully green fields, the hedges, the cottages, etc., bewitch him. But this first day in this Eastern Asia does not exactly bewitch so much. . . . The livery of a trading company's boatman, sent out to escort home a passenger by the steamer,—what was it, think you? A little turban on the head. . . . a yellow sash girdle, over blue nankin trousers, running into straw shoes! Was not this a novel livery? Can any of the grandes of Hyde Park, or of the Central Park, come quite up to this great swell? Then numerous police or custom-house boats crowded around us. . . . Some of them had on baskets for bonnets, or hats, made of straw or bamboo; others, with heads wrapped up in handkerchiefs; others, with nothing on their heads but their cues, not pig-tails of Chinese magnificence, but short pipe-stem cues, on the top of the crown. A hundred boats, as usual, were clamorous and greedy for one passenger, and hundreds of hands were ready to grab every trunk and carpet-bag.—New York as well as Yokohama life, you will add. The arrival of a Pacific mail steamer from California is a great event in Yokohama, and soon the ship was full of Europeans, to see and to study what was going on.—James Brooks in "A Seven Months' Run."

Nothing But Sky

Today I want the sky.
The tops of the high hills,
Above the last man's house,
His hedges, and his cows,
Where, if I will, I look
Down even on sheep and rook,
And of all things that move
See buzzards only above:
Past all trees, past furze
And thorn, where nought deters
The desire of the eye
For sky, nothing but sky.
—Edward Thomas.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Timothy the Tortoise to Miss Mulso

From the border under the fruit wall
Aug. 21, 1884.

Most respectable lady,—Your letter gave me great satisfaction, being the first that ever I was honored with. It is my wish to answer you in your own way; but I never could make a verse in my life, so you must be contented with plain prose. Having seen but little of this great world, conversed but little and read less, I feel myself at a loss how to entertain so intelligent a correspondent. Unless you let me write about myself, my answer will be very short indeed. Know then that I am an American, and was born . . . in the Province of Virginia . . . in the midst of a savanna. . . . Here I spent my youthful days among my relatives with much satisfaction, and saw around me many venerable kinsmen. . . . Happy should I have been in the enjoyment of my native climate and the society of my friends had not a sea-boy, who was wandering about to see what he could pick up, surprised me as I was sunning myself under a bush, and whipping me into his wallet, carried me aboard his ship. The circumstances of our voyage are not worthy a recital; I only remember that the rippling of the water against the sides of our vessel as we sailed along was a very lulling and composing sound, which served to soothe my slumbers as I lay in the hold. We had a short voyage, and came to anchor on the coast of England in the harbor of Chichester. In that city my kidnapper sold me for half a crown to a country gentleman, who came up to attend an election. I was immediately packed in a hand basket, and carried, slung by the servant's side, to their place of abode. As they rode very hard for forty miles, and I had never been on horseback before, I found myself somewhat giddy from my airy jaunt. My purchaser, who was a great humorist, after showing me to some of his neighbors and giving me the name of Timothy, took little further notice of me, so I fell under the care of his lady, a benevolent woman, whose humane attentions extended to the meanest of her retainers. With this gentleman I remained almost forty years, living in a little walled-in court in the front of her house, and enjoying much quiet and as much satisfaction as I could expect without society. At last . . . I became the property of her nephew. This man, my present master, dug me out of my winter retreat, and packing me in a deal box, jumbled me 80 miles in post-chaises to my present place of abode. I was sore shaken by this expedition, which was the worst journey I ever experienced. In my present situation I enjoy many advantages,—such as the range of an extensive garden, affording a variety of sun and shade, and abounding in lettuce, poppies, kidney beans and many other salubrious and delectable herbs and plants, and especially with a great choice of delicate gooseberries. But still at times I miss my good old mistress, whose grave and regular deportment suited best with my disposition. For you

another that much hurts my pride: I mean the contempt shown for my understanding which these lords of the creation are very apt to discover, thinking that nobody knows anything but themselves. I heard my master say that he expected that I should some day tumble down the ha-ha; whereas I would have him to know that I can discern a precipice from plain ground as well as himself. Sometimes my master repeats with much seeming triumph the following lines, which occasion a loud laugh—"Timotheus placed on high
Amidst the tuneful choir,
With flying fingers touched the lyre."
For my part I see no wit in the application; nor whence the verses are quoted; perhaps from some prophet of his own, who, if he penned them for the sake of ridiculing tortoises, bestowed his pains, I think, to poor purposes. . . . You are a lady, I understand, of much sensibility. Let me therefore make my case your own in the following manner; and then you will judge of my feelings. Suppose you were to be kidnapped away tomorrow, in the bloom of your life, to a land of tortoises, and were never to see again for fifty years a human face! Think of this, dear lady, and pity
Your sorrowful reptile,
Timothy.

—From "The Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne," by Ralph Holt-White.

Landfall and Departure

Landfall and Departure mark the rhythmic swing of a seaman's life and of a ship's career. From land to land is the most concise definition of a ship's earthly fate.

A "Departure" is not what a vain people of landsmen may think. The term "Landfall" is more easily understood; you fall in with the land, and it is a matter of a quick eye and of a clear atmosphere. The Departure is not the ship's going away from her port any more than the Landfall can be looked upon as the synonym of arrival. But there is this difference in the Departure: that the term does not imply so much a sea event as a definite entailing a process—the precise observation of certain landmarks by means of the compass card.

Your Landfall, be it a peculiarly-shaped mountain, a rocky headland, or a stretch of sand-dunes, you meet at first with a single glance. Further recognition will follow in due course; but essentially a Landfall, good or bad, is made and done with at the first cry of "Land ho!" The departure is distinctly a ceremony of navigation. A ship may have left her port some time before; she may have been at sea, in the fullest sense of the phrase, for days; but for all that, as long as the coast was about to leave remained in sight, a . . . ship of yesterday had not in the sailor's sense begun the enterprise of a passage. . . .

A Departure, the last professional sight of land, is always good, or at least good enough. For, even if the weather be thick, it does not matter much to a ship having all the open sea before her bows. A Landfall may be good or bad. You encompass the earth with one particular spot of it in

I Heard a Brooklet Gushing

I heard a brooklet gushing
From its rocky fountain near,
Down into the valley rushing,
So fresh and wondrous clear.

I know not what came o'er me,
Nor who the counsel gave;
But I must hasten downward,
All with my pilgrim-stave.

Downward, and ever farther,
And ever the brook beside;
And ever fresher murmured,
And ever clearer, the tide.

—Müller.

Irving in the British Museum

I was one summer's day loitering through the great saloons of the British Museum . . . sometimes loitering over the glass cases of minerals, sometimes studying the hieroglyphics on an Egyptian mummy, and sometimes trying, with nearly equal success, to comprehend the allegorical paintings on the lofty ceilings. While I was gazing about in this idle way, my attention was attracted to a distant floor, at the end of a suite of apartments. It was closed, but every now and then it would open, and some strange-faced being, generally clothed in black, would steal forth, and glide through the rooms, without noticing any of the surrounding objects. There was an air of mystery about this that piqued my languid curiosity, and I determined to attempt the passage of that strait, and to explore the unknown regions that lay beyond. The door yielded to my hand, with all that facility with which the portals of enchanted castles yield to the adventurous knight-errant. I found myself in a spacious chamber, surrounded with great cases of venerable books. Above the cases, and just under the cornice, were arranged a great number of quaint black-looking portraits of ancient authors. About the room were placed long tables, with stands for reading and writing, at which sat many . . . personages, poring intently over dusty volumes, rummaging among mouldy manuscripts, and taking copious notes of their contents. The most hushed stillness reigned through this mysterious apartment, excepting that you might hear the racing of pens over sheets of paper, or, occasionally, the deep sigh of one of these sages, as he shifted his position to turn over the page of an old folio; doubtless arising from that hollowness and fatulence incident to learned research.

. . . I found that these mysterious personages, whom I had mistaken for magi, were principally authors, and were in the very act of manufacturing books. I was, in fact, in the reading-room of the great British Library, an immense collection of volumes of all ages and languages, many of which are now forgotten, and most of which are seldom read.—Washington Irving in "The Sketch Book."

The Arrival at Yokohama

Something new! Everything new, at last! Under your word now, how everything in this world seems upside down, and down-side up! I feel very like, nay, just like, the Boston Yankee, who first saw Boston, and felt his rural ideas revolving within his head, and I act more like Ben Franklin, the printer, when he first turned up in Philadelphia, with both eyes as open as saucers, munching his roll, staring at and astounded by everything. Long and long ago, after traveling over many lands, I was sure I had reached

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Profitable Mystery of Coal

SOMEWHAT more than ordinary significance attaches to the controversy that has been going on in Scranton, Pennsylvania, at the hearings this week before the Federal Anthracite Mine Commission. Although the question nominally before that commission is one of wages for the mine workers, the real question, to judge from the developments of the last day or two, is whether a commission, sitting with government authority in the interests of the whole people, shall tell the people frankly what it discovers to be the facts about the methods of those who control the coal business of the country, or shall allow those facts to be kept scrupulously under cover. That there should be any real question of this kind is really an astounding thing, in view of all the circumstances. A large portion of the public has long been enduring what amounts to positive hardship with respect to the prices which they have been forced to pay, or with respect to their ability to obtain anthracite at any price. For a long time the suspicion has appeared to be quite general that those who control the supply of coal have used the power which has come to them through the wide-ranging organization of their trade to make the price to the consumer far greater than it should be, by rights, and the exactions and restrictions in connection with deliveries unfairly advantageous to the dealers. For years there has been a feeling amongst consumers that the price of coal has been raised unwarrantedly, with only the most inadequate excuses. There has been a feeling that even the increases that have seemed plausible, following increased grants of wages to mine workers, have not been apportioned with fairness to the consumers' interests; that, indeed, a fraction of a dollar per ton of advance in wages to mine workers has been made the excuse for three to five times the same amount per ton in additional prices to the men and women who use the coal.

Now, at these Scranton hearings, the mine workers, seeking to make out a case for better wages, discuss the methods of the coal operators in a way that goes far to justify all the suspicions which consumers have been laboring under for years past. The mine workers declare that the anthracite industry "has been organized into a huge combination, a monopoly very similar in structure to an octopus. Its head and body are a very small group of banking interests. Its entwining arms are seven railway systems, which control, at their extremities, the anthracite mining operations of the country." The mine workers declare also that "a well-defined process exists by which the profits of the anthracite industry are successfully concealed, while the high prices are explained by apparent high costs." They declare that transportation costs are inflated, and written into the cost of anthracite in such a manner as to bridge the gap between the actual mining cost and the high prices to the consuming public. This financial policy, they say, has furnished a basis for extensive watering of the capital employed in the industry; it has furnished large returns as interest on bonded indebtedness; but more than anything else, it serves, they declare, to blind the public in its long-continued effort to find the real reason why the price of coal is so high.

In such assertions as these, seriously put forth at a public hearing against those who have in their hands the control of a commodity which is regarded as a necessity for the entire people of the country, one might reasonably expect to find a warrant for the very amplest publicity with respect to what the accused factors have to say in defense or explanation of their own position. What one does find, however, is this, that the coal operators, through their representatives at the hearing, have offered strong opposition not only to the submission to the public of the seven specific exhibits of the mine workers, dealing with the alleged monopolistic control and profiteering in the anthracite industry during the last five years, but also opposition to any public argument or discussion of the advisability of the presentation of the figures and evidence in connection with these exhibits. One finds a persistent effort on the part of the mine owners to withhold from the public all figures of every sort which might show the revenue and income of the coal companies. Of course, this attitude goes almost as far as the mine workers' allegations to show that the suspicions of the public with respect to the propriety and justice of the methods of carrying on the coal business in this country are more or less well founded. If the coal operators are doing business in a fair way, and without impropriety, why are they afraid to tell the public about it? Private business may require its fair measure of privacy, in ordinary circumstances; but the circumstances now surrounding the handling of the country's coal supply have ceased to be ordinary. They have become in a high degree peculiar. They suggest an inference that relatively small groups of men have manipulated themselves into such a position that they can virtually take the people of the country by the throat, and work their will upon them, by force of the popular need for what these groups have it in their power to give or to withhold.

This is a far larger matter than a mere affair of business. A great idea is at stake, namely, the question whether any right of private property in such a commodity as coal—a right, by the way, which is derived from the people—shall be allowed to become the basis for exploiting the people, and depriving them of all power of redress. Business of all kinds has reached a high degree of organization in the United States. Manifestly the coal business has been highly organized, even beyond many other great industries. Like others, it is proving that the more highly business in necessary commodities is organized, the more certainly does the average consumer suffer from the effects of such organization. Yet the very fact that a special commission of the federal government is now considering the coal situation indicates that the popular interest in the matter requires to be defined and protected. That is surely the theory on the

basis of which the Amalgamated Mine Commission is taking testimony. Yet how can it ever give assurance of protecting the public interest if it does not insist on the fullest publicity for every phase of the situation which it is now called upon to consider? "Corruption there must be," said Mr. Gladstone, on one occasion, "wherever there is not the utmost publicity." The great English statesman was speaking particularly of politics when he made that statement, but his words apply with equal force to the complicated relations of big business and the public. The consistent efforts of the coal operators, in their public relationships of late, to withhold or to cover the facts with respect to the coal business, and the measure and manner of their profits from it, is far from reassuring. They could better their position by reasonable frankness. So far as their refusal stands in the way of a complete understanding of the situation, however, it should be brushed aside. There is a larger interest at stake than even that of the groups that control the coal supply. That larger interest must be safeguarded. To this end, it is time that the facts about the coal business were fully disclosed. More than that, even, it is high time that business in this country should accustom itself to the free air of publicity rather than to continue in the stifling atmosphere of secrecy and stealth. Any attempt to cover or to hide the methods by which a necessary commodity is supplied to the people of the country is in itself ample reason why those methods should be fully disclosed.

France and Alsace-Lorraine

FRANCE is not finding it all plain sailing in her redeemed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. It is not that the Alsatians and the Lorrainers are not intensely loyal to France; neither is it that France is unwilling to meet the wishes of her new citizens to the utmost of her ability. Any difficulties that there may be in transforming the land beyond the Vosges from a Prussian Reichsland to a French province arises simply from circumstances, to secure control of which will call for patience on both sides. The truth of the matter is that there is a strong tendency, both in France and in Alsace-Lorraine, to overlook the fact that the Germans were in occupation of the provinces for nearly fifty years; that, during that time, they did their utmost to bring about the Germanization of the people and the country; and that, although both Alsatians and Lorrainers resisted these efforts with remarkable tenacity and still more remarkable success, nevertheless, in a thousand different ways, they have come to accept the German method of doing things.

Thus, the population, even today, is, to a very considerable extent, German. The language is partly German and partly French. For nearly fifty years the streams of trade have set toward Germany rather than toward France. Germany saw to that. The development of the railway system alone is sufficient to secure such a bias. Then, in addition to these quite basic questions, the French administration in Alsace-Lorraine has had to face the problem of transferring the possessions of the inhabitants, which exist in the form of German marks, into the French franc. This is by no means a simple matter. Hasty action would result in tremendous losses, owing to the difference in exchange between the two countries, and yet any long-drawn-out delay is bound to produce questioning, as to the why and the wherefore of it from loyal Alsatians and Lorrainers who desire nothing better than to settle down, as rapidly as may be, as citizens of France with French institutions, as far as possible, around them.

Both parties, however, would do well to advance with caution. Now that there is an opportunity for placing the two administrations side by side, it is coming to be seen that, in many instances, the German system is very much superior to the French. Take for example the financial service. This used to be carried on with a small personnel which cost less than 1,000,000 francs a year. Now the same service costs 3,000,000 francs, and the Alsatians and Lorrainers are, not unnaturally, very doubtful as to the wisdom of making the change in method. As one of the deputies from Alsace explained in the French Chamber recently, the old system of accountancy was simple and clear, and as a good Frenchman he did not hesitate to say that he preferred it to the costly methods of accountancy adopted by the French officials, methods which dated from the time of Louis Philippe. He and his colleagues pressed the point, therefore, that no alteration to the detriment of Alsace should be made, but that, on the contrary, France should be willing to be influenced by Alsace in those features of the old régime that are praiseworthy.

Such a position is, of course, quite evidently reasonable. Alsace and Lorraine have a great deal to learn from France, but France, on the other hand, has many things that she may learn with profit from Alsace and Lorraine. The criticism, sometimes made, of which one Alsatian deputy so strongly complained, namely, "If you do not like French methods, go to the other side of the Rhine," is, of course, as absurd as it is unworthy. The claim made by this deputy that where German methods in Alsace-Lorraine are clearly shown to be superior to French, a change should be made, rather at Paris than at Strasbourg, will, it is safe to say, find very general indorsement.

New Trends in Immigration

THE experience of the immigration officials at New York recently seems to indicate that, while the number of people coming into the country has been increasing since the first of the calendar year, no great proportion of the new arrivals are men. The New York arrivals in January and February numbered from 22,000 to 25,000 for each month. March saw this total raised to about 29,000. In April it was increased by 8,000 additional. May saw a total of 40,000, and before June was two-thirds gone, the total for the month was already 31,000. But these totals, we are to understand, appear to be made up mostly of women, children and returning reservists. So many of the Italians who left the country to enter the war on behalf of Italy have been coming back of late that most of them are now believed to be once more

in this country. So far as new men immigrants are concerned, however, the low proportion is understood to reflect rather the unwillingness of European governments to allow their men to depart than any lack of desire on the part of men immigrants to come to America. New immigration laws are making it more difficult to get passports, and of course the general after-war demand for shipping accommodations has made it difficult for many immigrants to find transportation.

One interesting observation to be made in connection with the resumption of immigration through the port of New York is that the city itself seems to be gaining less rapidly in population from this source than was formerly the case. The expectation of a total population of over 6,000,000, to be revealed by the 1920 census, now proves to have been considerably in excess of the true figure. Apparently the explanation is to be found, in a large part at least, in the fact that newly arrived immigrants are now going to western cities much more numerous and more directly than of yore. To judge by what the official money-changer at the immigration station told a New York Times reporter the other day, immigrants now arriving at New York are going, for the most part, to the manufacturing centers of the middle west. Cities like Pittsburgh and Detroit are getting the larger proportion of them, as is shown by the census figures for middle western cities of this class. The coal mining and iron mining districts are getting large quotas, as well. According to the statements of this immigration official, also, the racial distribution of new immigrants is changing. For instance, Irish immigrants are now going into the northwest, particularly Oregon, whereas it was not so very many years ago when Massachusetts and the North Atlantic states got the greater proportion of this class of newcomers. More aliens than ever before are going across to California. So it appears that the conditions, which by reason of immigration have for years tended to differentiate the Atlantic seaboard states from the northwest and Pacific regions, are gradually diffusing themselves westward. The diffusion bids fair to go on rather more gradually for the whole country than it did for the most easterly section, but that it will eventually be complete seems beyond question.

There is all the more argument in all this for every worthy process of Americanization. No matter how gradual the diffusion, it is likely to proceed rapidly enough to make the Americanization process sufficiently difficult. What the country has learned during and since the war about its alien population shows only too clearly that it has already much to do to bring itself abreast of the problem that has devolved upon it out of the immigration of the years preceding the war. There is imperative need that the business of catching up be attended to, but the country should realize at the same time that the problem itself is expanding as the effort to meet it expands. Nobody can study the immigration figures of the present, the war years, and the ten or twenty years preceding the outbreak of the war, without realizing the vital need of the United States to bring the incoming alien crowds into sympathetic accord with the fundamental American idea. Only by intelligent, widespread, and unremitting effort toward this end can that great idea be carried forward.

About Leamington

THERE is only one word which adequately describes Leamington, the Warwickshire holiday resort, where the parliamentary committee of the British Trades Union Congress met recently, and that is "pleasant." Leamington is preeminently a pleasant place. It is pleasant in summer, it is pleasant in winter, and it is pleasant at all other times. Leamington makes no pretensions to antiquity, though indeed, if it desired to, it might make out a very good case. Was not Lemington Priors, so called to distinguish it from Lemington Hastings, an estate of Roger de Montgomery in the Conqueror's time? And was it not then certified to contain "two Hides and two Mills"? More than that, even before the Conqueror, it was the freehold of Oluuinus, father of Turchil de Warwick, and it can, of course, like most other places of the kind in England, trace its history, generally through ownership, from knights to canons, from canons to bishops, from bishops to monks, from monks, at the dissolution of the monasteries, to the Crown, and from the Crown back again to knights, in this case the noble house of Dudley.

The Leamington, however, which thus changed hands so often, had not much in common with the Leamington of today, with its broad, shady streets, its large, roomy houses, and little or nothing within its borders with much more than a hundred years to its credit. Leamington, however, is quite content to leave antiquity to its near neighbor Warwick, for Warwick has indeed enough for both. It is quite content to be the "center of England," and to be distinguished, far and near, for its pleasantness.

Then, Leamington is particularly convenient as a sight-seeing center. Replete with every kind of modern convenience, it issues an invitation to all the world to stay at Leamington and "visit Shakespeare's country." For this, of course, is one of its great attractions. Little more than eight miles away, along the road through Warwick is Stratford itself, and all the well-known and well-loved region round about. Shakespeare's country, moreover, does not confine its interest to Shakespeare. But a few miles to the north of Leamington is the city of the three steeples, Coventry, and nearer still is Kenilworth, whilst but a few miles to the southeast, on the road to London, is Banbury with its historic cross and cakes.

Rings on her fingers
And bells on her toes,
She shall have music
Wherever she goes.

But to come back to Leamington, as so many do, quite gladly, after a long day's sight-seeing; as Dickens, no doubt, did when he and Phiz visited the town in 1847; as, no doubt, did Thackeray, who also knew Leamington well, and as Nathaniel Hawthorne undoubtedly did, in

the days when he was writing about Warwickshire, and living at No. 10 Lansdowne Crescent. Dickens' visit, of course, finds record in the sojourn there of Mr. Dombey. Was it not Mr. Carker who "strolled beyond the town, and reentered it by a pleasant walk where there was a deep shade of leafy trees and where there were a few benches here and there for those who chose to rest"? The guide books identify this with Linden Walk, and another authority with Holly Walk. But, whichever it may be, it is certainly Leamington. For the impressions which most people must bring away with them from Leamington are surely just these, "pleasant walks," "deep shade of leafy trees," and "benches." The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress could not well have chosen more pleasant surroundings amidst which to hold its conference.

Editorial Notes

THERE is something touching in the proposal, now in a fair way toward realization, of establishing permanent ties of a friendly nature between the war-scarred towns of France and English cities that have expressed a desire to sponsor them. The work of the league founded in England for promoting such ties may well prove an important element in cementing international friendships. It may, no doubt, safely be left to French imagination to maneuver adroitly around the minor perils of joint nomenclature, which forms an interesting feature of the plan. The first union thus effected, Mézières-la-Manche, is a complete success. It is pronounceable and gracefully alliterative. But skill may be required to ward off catastrophe should French names have Worcester, Southampton, Rotherham, Warwick, or even monosyllabic Hull, as yoke-fellows.

WITH all due deference to the poet, name unknown, one feels the time has come to bring his verse up to date. The well-known lines come to mind—

Oh, the brave old Duke of York, with a hundred thousand men,
He marched them up to the top of the hill and he marched them down again,

which might well now be remodeled as—

Oh, the new young Duke of York with his valiant flying men,
He went with them to the top of the clouds and then he came down again.

In Hyde Park, at the trooping of the colors, the thousand men who presumably would have been marched up to the top of Constitution Hill by the old Duke assembled of their own free will to cheer the young Duke, the duke of a few hours old, that morning having received the honor, and, as he rode up in his blue flying colors, shouts were raised, "Here comes the Duke of York," and hearty cheers greeted him. And so the old gives place to the new, but the end of the poem belongs to both, in common with less exalted persons:

And when they were up they were up,
And when they were down they were down,
And when they were only half way up they were neither up nor down.

OIL and its possibilities recently put Mesopotamia in the forefront of commercial considerations. It was found that rich fields awaited only the capital and material to develop them, and these fields, it was argued, would be an asset of incalculable worth to the nation under whose control they should fall. To oil Mesopotamia is adding cotton, and if the prospects of the crops now springing up along the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates can be depended on, a great future awaits it. Mesopotamia has not always been the barren plain it is today, for historical records show that many parts of the region in ancient times were brought under a high state of cultivation by means of irrigation.

THE appeal to enfranchised women in the United States not to vote at the coming presidential election, made by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a former suffrage worker, will not meet with general approbation on the part of the new section of the electorate, judging from the slogan adopted by the National League of Women Voters, which calls upon women to get into the parties and vote. In fact, according to suffrage leaders, it is "foolish advice," and obedience to it would stultify their long struggle to achieve political freedom. If women have not yet full recognition in the political parties, they are achieving it, and their power for good will grow with exercise, so they believe. No good citizen, man or woman, has the right to shirk the duty of voting, and thinking woman suffragists are foremost in urging the intelligent use of the ballot.

THE story about the man who, in judging a shoveling contest, ruled that ——— was a good shoveler, though he was not what you would call a fancy shoveler, ought to be taken to heart by those who handle eggs and are charged with breaking \$25,000 worth a week in New York City alone. The handlers need not be fancy egg jugglers, but at least it would seem to be simple enough to handle cases of eggs without quite so much loss. Evidently the carelessness of freight handlers is not confined to stories. Of course, the eggs should be properly packed, but the individual should realize his responsibility in handling them.

ONE thing apparently is agreed upon by both the Republican and Democratic nominees for the presidency of the United States, and that is that each has great respect for the other's newspaper ability. Now that it seems assured that, whichever way the election goes, Americans will have an editor for President, it will be interesting to see how well he carries out an editor's precepts as to running a government.

IN COMPARING the number of arrests for drunkenness on the Fourth of July in the United States, under prohibition and in other years, it is but fair to remember that under the liquor régime people were not usually arrested for drunkenness unless they were practically helpless. Then, out of pity, they were taken to the police station and cared for at the expense of the sober citizens.